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DAILY

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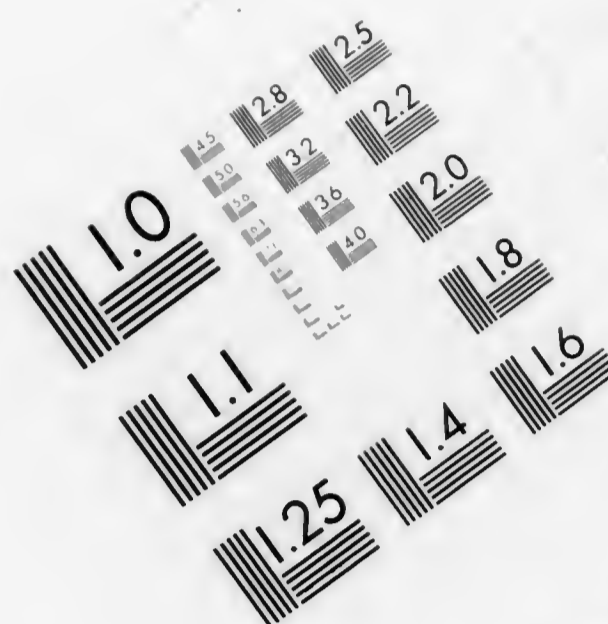
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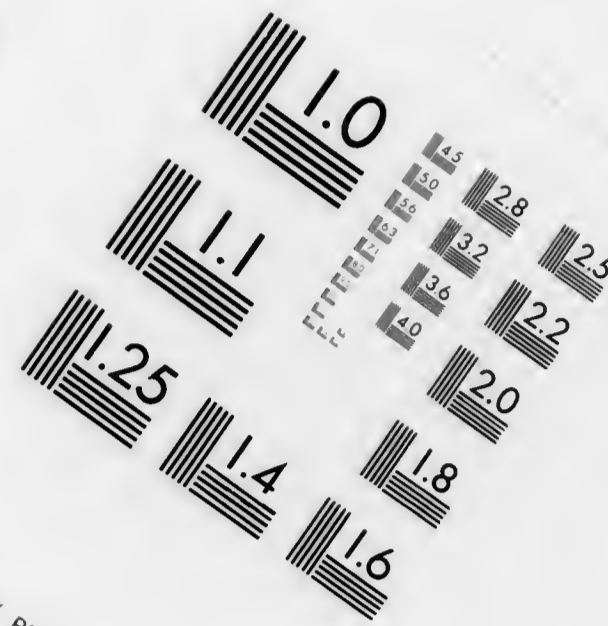
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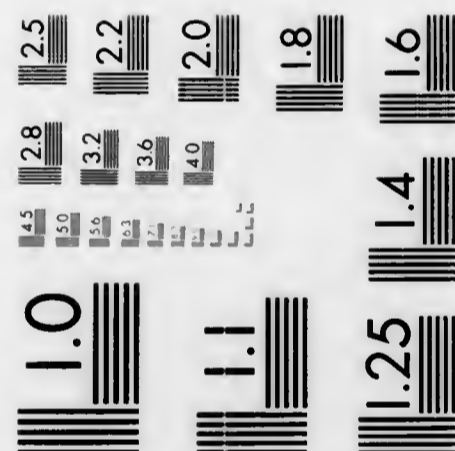
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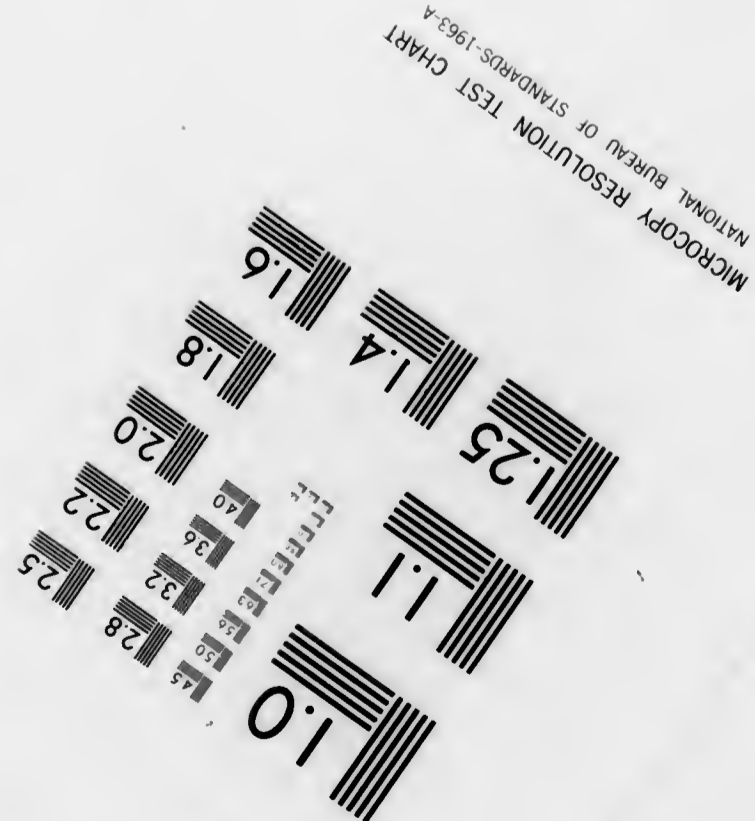
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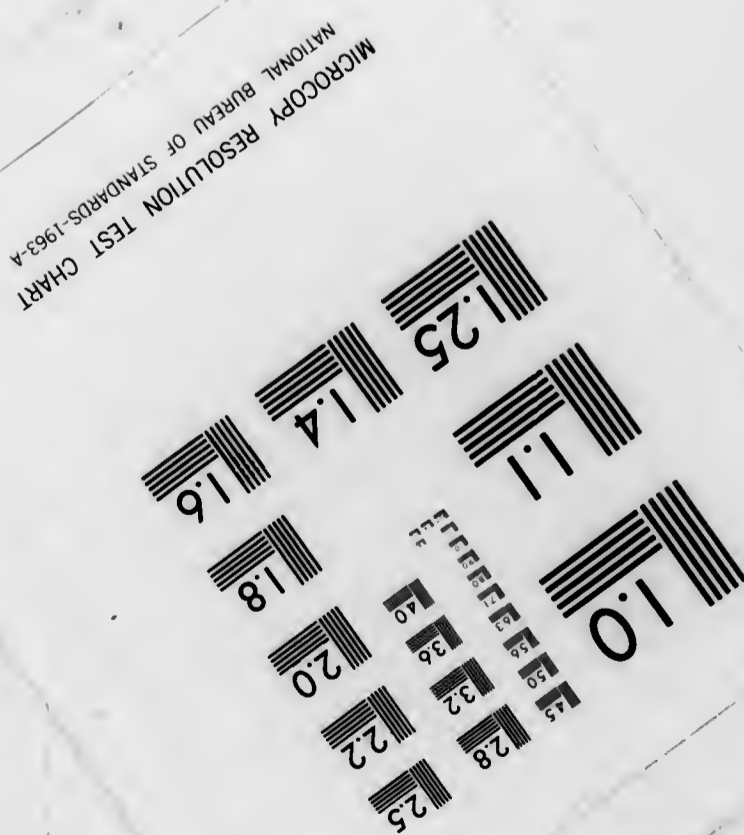
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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

NUMBER 180.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom.

of Winona County.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly.

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

A great battle has been fought on the Potomac, and our forces are defeated. The retreating army, strongly reinforced, takes a new position and prepares for another conflict.

We have also lost a battle near Richmond, Kentucky, and our troops have retreated to Lexington.

We refer for details to our telegraphic columns.

We invite special attention to Gov. Donnelly's report of his visit to the scene of the late Indian tragedy.

LATEST FROM FORT RIDGLEY.

Mr. George A. Nourse, who left Fort Ridgley on Saturday morning, brings the latest intelligence from that post.

On Sunday a detachment of Captain Northrop's Company went up from the Fort to a point opposite Little Crow's camp, below the mouth of Redwood, and at a distance of half a mile—examined the place with the aid of a spyglass, and found it utterly deserted. No doubt the Indians have fallen back west, and are now at, or beyond, Yellow Medicine. Not an Indian is to be seen in all the district recently laid waste, and it is now, and will continue to be, just as safe to reside there as it was before the outbreak.

Col. Sibley was to advance as far as the Lower Agency on Sunday, where he would build a ferryboat, and bury the dead. A scouting party found Dr. Humphrey's body; and, in the cellar of a burned house the bones of his wife and children. The only surviving son is now in St. Paul.

On Saturday morning a German woman with five children came to the Fort, who had been out eight days with nothing to eat, except what they obtained from the gardens and fields.

The cavalry had for the most part left the Fort, and returned home, having enlisted for the emergency, and finding no prospect of a battle.

Mr. Nourse met the Seventh Regiment forty miles this side the Fort, expecting to reach it Sunday. He met Col. Marshall at Belle Plaine.

A regiment of mounted men is needed in the field immediately. The infantry cannot undertake them; and it is not thought that the Indians will revisit the scenes of the late tragedy.

BOUNTY AND ADVANCE PAY FOR THE OLD REGIMENTS.

By the following despatch, it will be seen that bounty and advance pay will continue to be paid to those who enlist in the old regiments.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to continue the payment of bounty premium to recruits for the old volunteer regiments until further orders. The month's advance will also be paid such recruits.

Please notify paymasters of this.

THOMAS M. VINCENT.

ORESTES A. BRONSON.

The eminent Catholic reviewer, Orestes A. Bronson, in a speech a few evenings ago at Willard's, in Washington City, declared himself strongly in favor of Emancipation.

Freeing the slaves of rebels he declared to be the instant necessity of the hour, demanded and justified as a war measure. He electrified the audience with the stirring declaration that timid measures were almost treason, and that we must not look for the safety of the nation to those soft-shell conservatives whose conservatism consists in having no eyes except in the backs of their heads.

WYOMING.

We learn that a scouting party that visited Mount View township and Wyoming, yesterday, found the excitement and alarm measurably subsiding, and the inhabitants well prepared to resist any attack that may be made by the Indians, a large party of whom had been seen near Wyoming, but whether with peaceable or warlike intentions does not seem to be known. No fears, however, seem to be apprehended.

EMANCIPATION.

The National Intelligencer, of the 27th, says that the President will enforce the confiscation and emancipation act to the best of his ability.

THE CHIPPewa EMBROIDERY.

We have received a letter from Judge Cooper, the counselor of Hole-in-the-Day, who went up to Crow Wing on Monday last, giving such an account of matters up there as assures us that there will be no trouble with the Chippewas.

On Sunday last, Mr. Chas. H. Oakes, of this city, arrived from Crow Wing, who concurs entirely with the view. He says Hole-in-the-Day told Judge Cooper, that the Chippewas never had shed white blood, and have now no disposition to do so; that they were poorly off for guns, and did not have ten pounds of powder among them, &c.

GOV. DONNELLY'S REPORT.

We publish on our inside the highly interesting and suggestive report of Lieut. Gov. Donnelly who, at the request of Gov. Ramsey, proceeded early last week to the scene of disaster in the Minnesota valley, to render every assistance in his power in forwarding the objects of the expedition under Col. Sibley, to use his personal and official influence as representing the State government in the restoration of confidence and quiet to the settlements along the route of the expedition, and to ascertain and report upon the condition of the country.

This mission has been accomplished by Gov. Donnelly, with his usual tact and good judgment. A proclamation issued by him at St. Peter, urging the thousands of people who had fled panic-stricken from their homes, leaving their crops unharvested and going to waste, and assuring them of effectual protection by the State forces, tended much to reassure the minds of the people and to turn large numbers back to their homes and farms.

Gov. Donnelly accompanied the Expedition to Fort Ridgley, and his narrative will be found highly interesting. But it is his suggestions in relation to the conduct of the campaign, to which we would especially direct attention. We wish we could impress upon the officer commanding the Expedition, the absolute necessity enforced by Gov. Donnelly, of rapid and energetic movements against the enemy. There is no time to lose. Precious opportunities have already been lost by the dilatory progress of the Expedition. By moving promptly the Indian marauders, embarrassed with plunder, might be overtaken, surrounded and cut off. By waiting a little longer, they will escape to the plains.

With a force of 2,000 against these 500 or 600 Indian marauders, with abundance of good arms and ammunition there surely can be no reason for further delay in pushing operations.

LONDON PAPER ON EMANCIPATION.

The London Daily News says "that the only practicable way to put an end to the war is by the extinction of slavery. This is now becoming the master theme of the struggle. The crisis is passing, every moment increases the number of emancipationists, and the day and hour approaches when President Lincoln may see the way clear to speak the word and make the sign which will save the Republic."

LAKE SUPERIOR ITEMS.

Superior, Minn., August 25, 1862.

The steamer Pioneer, of Cleveland, arrived on the 21st inst. Among the arrivals were the celebrated Bishop Kemper of the Episcopal, and Rev. Dr. Buddington of the Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York, en route for St. Paul. The Bishop administered the rite of confirmation to ten persons in the Church of the Redeemer, and left on Monday for St. Paul.

The official returns of citizens liable to military duty, were forwarded this week to Madison, some 84 in number. The laws of Wisconsin specify white citizens between eighteen and forty-five; of course half-breeds are exempt, they not being recognized as white citizens under the constitution of the State, and ruled out by a decision of the Secretary of the Interior from pre-empting—i. e., in the Superior City case. The quota published as due from Douglas county is about forty-five.

I trust the warlike Indian news is exaggerated. With so large a population of a race deeply wronged by the pale-faces in times past, it is not criminal in the General Government transferring the able-bodied men from the frontiers to the Southern borders? No doubt the Sioux have been tampered with by Southern agents, besides being neglected by Government.

DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE DAVIS.

CAIRO, August 25, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy: The combined naval and military expedition, planned between General Curtis and myself before leaving Helena, has returned to the latter place, having accomplished its work with great success. The rebel transport Fair Play has been captured, containing 1,200 Enfield rifles, 400 new muskets with accoutrements complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, four field guns, mounted howitzers, and some small arms.

Col. Wood landed and captured the encampment of the 21st Louisiana regiment, with all their arms, the enemy flying before him. He captured another camp with tents, baggage and provisions, burning the depot and eight cars, and destroying the telegraph. The combined expedition proceeding up the Yazoo, when in captured a battery consisting of a sixty-four pounder, and forty-two pounder gun, and a twenty-four pounder and a twelve pounder field-piece, with 7000 pounds of powder and 1000 shot, and shell, and grape. Col. Wood dispersed the rebels in several places. Will send further particulars by mail to-morrow.

C. H. DAVIS, Commodore.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Aug. 25.—Over seven hundred negroes, of all kinds and of both sexes, arrived here this morning from below, on the Atlantic. Fifty of them formerly belonged to Gen. Pillow. The majority of them were left here. The rest were taken to St. Louis.

Gen. McClelland was in town this morning. The Seventy-second Regiment (First Board of Trade) in full uniform, marched in front of the St. Charles Hotel while firing a salute, and called him out. He appeared on the balcony, and spoke for fifteen or twenty minutes, during which he was frequently applauded.

Capt. Strout's Forest City Expedition.

GLENCOE, September 1st, 1862.

To the Editor: Believing that everything reliable concerning the Indians on the frontier should be known, I have thought a few lines from Capt. Strout's Forest City Expedition might be read with profit, by many who have gone to your city to remain until they consider it safe to return to their homes.

We left Minneapolis the 25th. Our orders were to proceed through Wright county, touching Forest City, to Glencoe. On our way from Minneapolis to Clearwater, we met many teams on their way down the river. Conversing with them, we found many of the men designed to return, after leaving their families in the city. Arriving at Clearwater, we found a large delegation of people anxiously waiting for reinforcements. They had begun building a Fort on an eminence, close by a church—were much excited—and feared the spirit of war had taken possession of the Chippewas. Our remaining in their town over night inspired confidence. A large quantity of provisions was brought to our camp in the evening by the ladies, who showed us much kindness, which will long be remembered by the company. Starting on our journey in the morning, many of the citizens of Meeker county, who had left their homes, promised us they would return. On our way to Forest City we met three wounded men. One of them was Mr. Foote, who was shot through the body twice, and once through the arm, bringing him on his knees. After this, he shot two Indians himself, and his wife killed one. He then told his wife to try to get to Forest City—that he must die. After she had started, he tried in various ways to kill himself, but was too weak to do so. He was then taken to our camp, where he died. A large quantity of provisions was brought to our camp in the evening by the ladies, who showed us much kindness, which will long be remembered by the company. Starting on our journey in the morning, many of the citizens of Meeker county, who had left their homes, promised us they would return. On our way to Forest City we met three wounded men. One of them was Mr. Foote, who was shot through the body twice, and once through the arm, bringing him on his knees. After this, he shot two Indians himself, and his wife killed one. He then told his wife to try to get to Forest City—that he must die. After she had started, he tried in various ways to kill himself, but was too weak to do so. He was then taken to our camp, where he died.

Remainder in Forest City until Friday noon, we had the pleasure of seeing about forty persons returning home. Upon inquiry, we found them to be the same persons who had left the city, and whom mention is made above. Our commander, Capt. Strout, here detached Capt. Nelson, of Monticello, who, I forgot to mention, joined us at Monticello with a company of mounted men, giving him the command of the cavalry numbering about twenty, leaving him to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Forest City and Kingston.

Proceeding onward to Hutton, we found nearly all the houses abandoned. Approaching them, we could see they were just as their owners had left them. No Indians had been there. Greenleaf was abandoned. Some two miles further on, we found a neighborhood of brave people. They had joined together, I think, to the number of five families, staying for the night at the house of one and gathering their grain, and then moving to the house of another, until all were visited. This gave them force enough to keep out their garruls, and in case the Indians came, they were safe for a while. Upon them they would have met a warm reception, for they were well armed, and men who never knew what it was to turn their backs to a foe. At Hutton we found Capt. Harrington drilling a company of about eighty men. They had erected a fort made of logs and plank. They had seen no Indians, heard of none except those at Acton. At this place (Glencoe) we found Lieut. Wickman, with a company of about seventy men, under the direction of General Stevens, who by his energy and perseverance has succeeded, with the aid of a few others, in keeping many of the settlers on their farms in this vicinity. Our commander has been active, and caused steady and hurried marches that we might reach the locality where we were to find them. But we, as yet, found it like the story of going to the end of the rainbow and finding a sack of gold.

We conclude, then, after journeying so far on the frontier, that there are no Indians in this vicinity except those at Acton—perhaps not a hundred in all, and many think not fifty. Companies will be here and about here, making, we think, safe for people to return immediately and save their homes that have cost them so many sacrifices and so much toil.

A. K.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 29.—United States Marshal Jones yesterday arrested by Mr. Y. Johnson and D. Sheehan, lawyers of Galena, and sent them to Fort Lafayette.

New Advertisements.

MILITARY GOODS.

Several other lots just received this day by Express, which we are selling off fast from

10 to 20 per cent. cheaper

than they can be had anywhere else in town, and warranted the best, and regulation

SWORDS, BAYONETS, BELTS, RIFLES, LETTERS AND FIGURES, CAPS, &c., &c., CLOTH SHIRTS, WHITE DO.

BLUE FATIGUE COATS AND VESTS, in great variety—call and examine before purchasing. L. P. FOSTER, 234 1/2 just east of American House, St. Paul.

MILITARY CAPS.

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' caps, and Youth's caps, from 25 to 75 cents cheaper than they can be had elsewhere. L. P. FOSTER, 234 1/2.

NOTICE.

The St. Paul Female Seminary will open on

Monday, September 1st.

Tuition in elementary department \$8 per quarter. In preparatory, junior, middle and senior classes \$10 per quarter. Location on the corner of Summit Avenue and St. Peter.

J. G. RIEDERER, Sup't.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSTON'S LINE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Great Battle and Victory.

Lee's Reserve Reinforces the Rebel Army.

Jackson Destroys Railroads and Bridges.

Another Battle and Defeat!

Pope falls back to Centerville.

Reinforcements Sent Forward.

The Army Occupy a Strong Position.

Great Excitement at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., August 30, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen. in Chief, Washington:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, which lasted with continuous firing from daylight till after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, and we were victorious.

Our troops are now in a strong position, and we are confident of ultimate success.

The enemy is still in our front, but we have them under our guns.

We have lost not less than 8,000 men in killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field the enemy has lost at least two to our one.

We stood strictly on the defense, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops have behaved splendidly, and the battle was fought on the identical battlefield of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reached us from the front is that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I go forward with confidence.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

(Signed.) JOHN POPE, Major Gen.

To-day's evening Star, speaking of Pope's victory, says:

It was continued by corps of Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel, against the rebels numbering about 60,000, consisting of Jackson's and a portion of Lee's army, which succeeded in getting through the Thoroughfare Gap.

A battle took place in the vicinity of Haymarket, off Sudley's Church, and but a few miles north of Bull Run.

Heintzelman's corps came up with the rear about two o'clock in the forenoon, seven miles from Centerville. He found Stonewall Jackson fighting with McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right.

Our informant said nothing definite resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been very bloody.

Others who left the field at 4 o'clock, represent that success was decidedly in favor of the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

An impression prevailed that the rebels numbered about 60,000, against 20,000 to 30,000 of ours, might suddenly appear on the field.

The railroad has already been repaired to Bull Run, and supplies are being transported there.

Before evacuating Manassas, the rebels paroled 700 Union prisoners. This included 500 of Taylor's brigade and the stragglers.

Gen. Pope's conduct is highly praised in government and other quarters.

Nearly 1000 government clerks have repaired to the battle field to attend to the information we can get from the Indians in this vicinity except those at Acton—perhaps not a hundred in all, and many think not fifty. Companies will be here and about here, making, we think, safe for people to return immediately and save their homes that have cost them so many sacrifices and so much toil.

The following is gathered from private sources:

Tuesday night a report reached Warrenton Junction that Jackson was again in our rear, and had taken position on the railroad, about four miles from Manassas, burned the railroad bridge, torn up the track, and taken prisoners all the guards along the road.

This information subsequent events proved true.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

Private advices from Fredericksburg up to 3 P. M., yesterday, contradict the reports regarding the burning of railroad bridges and destruction of property in that locality.

Burnside at 3 P. M., yesterday, had possession there.

Forty-three wagon loads of hospital stores left here Saturday for the battlefield.

A number of physicians have also gone.

Sunday, 10:55 A. M.—The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday and attacked Pope's army before Sumner and Franklin arrived.

The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed.

The advantage on the whole was with the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centerville with his whole army, in good condition, and has been joined by Sumner and Franklin.

He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected to promptly renew the contest.

Every effort should be used to hasten forward new troops.

Pope's statement that Heintzelman's corps would move on the enemy at daylight is confirmed as heavy firing was heard in that vicinity.

Rumors of various successes reach us, but need confirmation.

Yesterday, rebel scouts were seen at Sudley's near Chain Bridge.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent surprise in that direction.

The impression prevails that the rebels have been entrapped.

Reports of recent movements are looked for with intensity.

There is an intense anxiety here to get particulars of the recent fight.

Reports are so indefinite as not to justify repetition.

Gen. Schenck arrived to day, severely wounded in the right wrist.

Col. Cartwell, of the 82d Ohio, and Col. Brown, of the 20th Indiana, are reported killed.

All information received to-night, indicates that there has been but little if any fighting to-day.

Our army is well concentrated, and the men are in good condition and spirits.

FROM NEW YORK.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE!

Another Panic and Flight.

The Day is Lost!

The Battle to be Renewed and Won.

SUCCESS EXPECTED!

General Banks Cut Off!

Rebel Expectations Disappointed.

HALLECK'S STRATEGY!

Rebels 20,000 or 30,000 Strong

NEW YORK, September 1.

Tribune's extra, of this morning, contains a Washington letter dated Sunday forenoon, with the following details:

Nothing later than Pope's dispatch of Saturday had been received by the government this morning.

Disturbances were heard on Saturday afternoon and later in the evening.

A courier arrived at Halleck's Headquarters this morning with the news that Pope had fallen back to Centerville.

A staff officer from the battlefield at five o'clock on Saturday morning, reported that the battle commenced on Thursday forenoon, and that Sigel's corps engaged a rebel cavalry brigade on the road from Warrenton Junction to Centerville.

Rebels drove back the battle, the battle renton, and drove back the battle.

This fight was with Jackson's rear guard, whose force was estimated at 30,000.

Friday morning Jackson undoubtedly formed a junction with Longstreet.

Stonewall's battery opened the battle on Friday morning.

Milroy's brigade had the advance, and Sigel formed a line of battle with Schurz on the right, Schurz on the left, and Sumner in the center.

The rebels were gradually forced back till one o'clock P. M. They then suddenly and fiercely charged bayonets, and Sigel's corps was driven back.

Milroy's command was so badly cut up that he could not get a regiment.

Schurz and Steinwehr were holding their position in the woods on the left of Schenck.

Heavy masses of rebels appeared, and Stevens' and Reynolds' divisions were sent up, and all were driven back.

The result of Friday's fighting was, we drove the rebels about two miles, then they being heavily reinforced recovered a mile, and our troops rested at night in a position of their morning position.

On Saturday the battle was more general. Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell, and Banks were engaged, Sigel's force being kept as a reserve.

Heintzelman commenced the attack, with Porter in the center.

The advance of the battle was checked by immense masses of rebel infantry, and his troops stood up with unparalled heroism for over an hour exposed to enfilading fire of grape and canister.

The ground was strewn with the fallen ranks of the dying and dead.

Finally they broke, falling back in great disorder, which caused a panic in the reserve, large numbers joining in the retreat.

The rebels rapidly advanced, presenting a front of bayonets, and forcing the Union line back.

McDowell advanced to their support, endeavoring to hold the center, but his movements were anticipated, and both he and Sigel were enveloped at all points.

Then Sigel's corps was cut off, and his brigade successfully to their position, holding them in front, while the fugitives poured by.

Large bodies of McDowell's troops retreated in great disorder across Bull Run.

At five o'clock P. M., the battle was going against us. The last reserve was ordered up to rally, but along with the wagons and cavalry were confusedly falling to the rear.

Our right, however, remained comparatively firm, preventing the enemy from following up his advantage.

The day was probably adverse to us, but the battle was to be renewed on Sunday morning with heavy reinforcements.

It is believed the whole rebel army under Lee has reinforced Jackson by way of the Thoroughfare Gap, or by Aldie Gap.

The above account was gleaned by the Tribune correspondent, from Capt. Fish.

A later account says, judging from reports of officers, the panic in McDowell's left wing was very serious.

A line of soldiers was drawn up at 7 o'clock Sunday morning to stop stragglers, but none had appeared.

Camps were then seen on the hill this side of Centerville.

Another correspondent says McClellan, Burnside and Pope's army are now in full co-operation. Complete success is looked for. Every confidence is felt at the War Department and White House.

A Tribune's Washington dispatch, dated Sunday, says, that at three P. M., it was anticipated that a great battle would be fought to-day, Sunday. It was probably unfounded. No firing has been heard and no news of a renewal or the contest except that a telegram, dated at Fairfax station, 10:30 A. M., speaks of heavy fighting.

ing of guns being heard in the neighborhood of Arlington Station.

This is hoped in the highest quarters to be the noise caused by the blowing up of his trains by General Banks, who, it is feared, is cut off with his whole corps.

Five hundred rebel prisoners were at Fairfax Station awaiting transportation to Washington. They occur in saying, as does information from all other sources, that the whole rebel army was engaged under Lee. Its numbers no one of them set at less than 150,000, and many estimated them at 200,000 or 300,000.

The prisoners also all say that they were promised an easy and speedy march into Washington—they were certainly to be there within a week.

NEWS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

The Killed and Wounded.

McDowell's Left Turned.

His Corps Probably Cut Off!

The Rebel Army 250,000 Strong.

Positions of the Opposing Armies.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen
cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00
per annum; \$1.75 for three months; by mail—\$2.00
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for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of
five at \$15 each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00;
three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies,
\$9.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.

History of the Indian War.

Report of Lieut. Gov. Donnelly.

FORT RIDGELY, Minn., Aug. 29, 1862.
To His Excellency Alexander Ramsey, Governor
of Minnesota:

In compliance with your directions, I left St. Paul on Monday, the 25th inst., and on the evening of the same day delivered your dispatches and other communications at St. Peter, to Col. Sibley, in command of the Indian expedition, and on the 27th and 28th insts. accompanied him to this place.

I found it not necessary, upon my arrival at St. Peter, to urge, as you had requested, Col. Sibley to greater rapidity of movement, as he was prepared to start the day after my arrival.

THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

The beautiful country between St. Peter and Fort Ridgely we found to be completely abandoned by the inhabitants; the houses in many cases left with the doors open, the furniture undisturbed, while the cattle ranged about the doors or through the cultivated fields.

This region of country is admirably adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil is rich; the timber scattered in groves or skirting the Minnesota river, near which the road passes, while fine meadows and lakes offer attractions to the stock raiser.

The country to the line of the Military Reservation, within a few miles of Fort Ridgely, has been well settled, the improvements of a superior character, and the harvest evidently abundant. The work of harvesting seemed to be further advanced than in the valley north of St. Peter, the grain being generally already stacked.

DEPREDACTIONS COMMITTED ALONG THE ROAD.

With the exception of the entire absence of the inhabitants, and the silence which reigned supreme, we met with no evidences of the Indian outbreak until we had proceeded about sixteen miles from St. Peter, here we found the ruins of a house which had been burned to the ground. It had formerly been a hotel, kept by a man named Horner; it was a regular stopping place for travelers and farmers.

Seventeen miles from St. Peter we came to a house where three persons, men and women, had been murdered. They had been flying to St. Peter, panic-stricken, from some point further west; had stopped over night at this house; their cattle strayed away during the night, and in the morning, while hunting them, they were attacked by the Indians and murdered. Their bodies were found by a scouting party, a day or two afterwards, and taken into St. Peter for burial.

In the yard of the house stood the wagons of these unfortunate people; their trunks broken open and the ground strewn with their effects. The trunks were old-fashioned and of German make, and bore upon the side, in large letters, the name, "JOHANN SCHWARTZ." It was indeed melancholy to look into them and see their little trinkets, their prayer-books, their clothing, and even the toys of children; and reflect upon the sudden and brutal death which had overtaken them.

The house where these bodies were found was not burned, although a barn and a large quantity of hay near it, some thirty-six tons, were destroyed.

About thirty miles from St. Peter, at a little town called, I think, Lafayette, the Expedition encamped for the night.

Here we found the remains of a very fine house and barn, owned by a Mr. Kaus. The house had been a valuable one, finely finished, the interior wood-work having been altogether of black walnut; the garden and out-buildings bore every evidence of thrift and competence.

Near it were the remains of another house, owned by a Mr. Bush, also reduced to ashes. Both these buildings had been, I think, used as hotels.

It is a singular fact that the Indians burned but few houses. Great numbers were left untouched. It is still more remarkable that those burned were, I understand, in every instance, hotels.

DEAD BODIES.

At the little town of West Newton, eight miles from Fort Ridgely, we came upon the first dead body.

It lay across the road, not far from a small church, bloated, discolored, and far gone in decomposition. The back of the head appeared to have been broken in, the scalp was gone, and the skin wrinkled down over the face so as to destroy all semblance of human features. It was indeed a terrible sight. No clue has been obtained, or perhaps ever will be, to the name of the unfortunate man. He will lie unknown in the grave to which he was hurriedly consigned, until the last judgment.

A rod or two beyond him on a lit-

tle bridge lay a bundle of female clothing. It was probably dropped by some woman in her hurried flight.

Still nearer to the fort, about a mile and a half from it, in the grass, close to the road-side, was found another body. It was that of Felix Smith, formerly a soldier in the regular army, stationed at the fort, but lately discharged, and residing four miles from it. He had been scalped, and his throat cut.

FORT RIDGELY.

I found Fort Ridgely most disadvantageously situated for a place of defence. It is built upon a projecting spur of the bluff, almost completely encircled by deep and wooded ravines, the edges of which are within a stone's throw of the buildings. A more unfortunate location could not have been selected. The Indians are able at any time to surround it, living on the brow of the ravines, or among the trees and shrubbery, and doing deadly execution against the garrison.

The plan of the fort is equally bad. There is not a single fire-proof building in the whole group. The main building, a two-story, stone building, with piazzas, at a right angle with this, and forming with it a letter "L," is a smaller stone building, one-story high. Around these are ranged, somewhat in the form of a circle, a number of log and frame buildings used for different purposes. These constitute the fort. Beyond this circle there were, before the fight, a few detached buildings, at different distances, such as the barn, the line house, the sutler's store, and Mr. Randall's store.

It was from these detached buildings that the Indians fired on the garrison, and it was from these that they were enabled to learn them, which was done by skillfully exploding shells in them.

HISTORY OF THE OUTBREAK.

So far as I can ascertain it, by collating the statements of different reliable persons, the following is the history of the events, in the order in which they occurred. On Sunday, the 17th inst., five persons were murdered in Acton, Meeker county. This probably was one of those accidental outrages at any time to be anticipated on the remote frontier. It fell, however, like a spark of fire upon a mass of discontent long accumulated, and ready for it.

On Monday morning, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, A. M., the work of destruction commenced.

At this time there were in Fort Ridgely about eighty soldiers of Co. B, of the 5th regiment, in command of Capt. Jones. This constituted the entire military force in charge of the post.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., news came to the fort of the outbreak, and Capt. Marshall, with a few soldiers, started for Redwood. I need not detail the particulars of the complete and destructive ambush, in the order in which it followed.

At 12 o'clock, A. M., of the same day the party having in charge the money for the Sioux annuity payment, to wit: Messrs. Wyckoff, Hatch, Ramsey, Van Vorhes and Dickey, arrived at the fort.

At dusk of the same day, La Croix, a scout, sent out from the fort, returned with information of the attack on Capt. Marshall, the slaughter of the Captain and a large portion of his command, and the escape of fifteen of the party, who were then close to the fort and coming in.

During all this day and the next, fighting continued to point north of the fort, bringing from every quarter, terrible tales of slaughter and destruction, of burning houses and murdered families.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., Capt. Sheehan, of Co. U of the 5th Regiment, arrived, with fifty men of his company. He had been some time previously ordered to attend the payment at Yellow Medicine. Such being the case, he had been ordered from that point to accompany Commissioner Dole to the treaty with the Red River Indians. He was, on Monday, about thirty miles from the fort, on his way north, when he received the news of the outbreak, and orders to return. He hurried his men through day and night, much of the time on the double quick, and arrived on Tuesday morning safely at the fort.

Tuesday morning, Major Galbraith arrived with fifty men, the "Renville Rangers," who, when the news of the disturbance reached them, had been ordered by the fort to march to enlist in the volunteer service.

Thus, fortunately, in one day, one hundred men were added to the garrison. Within this provided addition, the fort would certainly have fallen, and an unparalleled massacre have ensued.

The massacre in Brown county. In the meantime, the Indians had not been idle, they ranged Brown county during all of Monday, reaping a harvest of death.

The murders seemed to commence over the whole county at about 11 o'clock of that day.

The settlers, mainly Germans, were taken completely by surprise; were panic-stricken and generally disarmed.

During Monday and the next day, the following named persons were killed and wounded in the townships near New Ulm:

[This list is omitted as it is a long list of names and details of deaths and injuries.]

On Saturday, at 9 A. M., the entire force was seen to proceed in the direction of New Ulm. They were accompanied by a large train of wagons, horses and oxen, carrying the plunder they had secured.

THE SECOND ATTACK ON NEW ULM.

During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, while the force of Indians was concentrated for an attack on the fort, New Ulm was left undisturbed. This time was occupied by the garrison in strengthening their position, in burying their dead, and in sending out parties to scour the country. One of these brought in thirteen persons, who had secreted themselves in a sloop, to escape massacre.

As the Indians moved from the fort to New Ulm, during Saturday morning, they fired great numbers of buildings on their route. These fires were seen by the garrison at New Ulm, and were the first intimation of the approach of the savages.

At about ten o'clock the enemy were seen moving rapidly around the town, but out of range.

At half past eleven the attack com-

THE FIRST ATTACK ON NEW ULM.

Tuesday, the 19th, at about three P. M., the first attack was made on New Ulm, by a force of Indians estimated at between two and three hundred. The fight continued during all the afternoon. Soon after two o'clock, the Indians came through the streets one man and one woman were killed. A party of several men coming to the town were also intercepted and murdered; they were fired on by the Indians, and several of them were killed.

At 5 o'clock the company under Capt. Flandrau reached the town. The cavalry charged upon the Indians and drove them back.

During this engagement, it is believed that at least 12 or 15 Indians were killed. A comparison of dates makes it evident that the Indians attacking New Ulm and Fort Ridgely were not distinct parties, but one and the same force.

THE FIRST ATTACK ON THE FORT.

Foiled in their attempt on New Ulm, by the timely arrival of Judge Flandrau, the Indians moved, during the morning of Wednesday, to the town of Fort Ridgely, and at a quarter past three o'clock, P. M., commenced their first attack on the fort.

It was a surprise. The first announcement was a volley fired through one of the openings or entrances into the parade-ground of the fort—died at once deadly execution.

The men were called to their posts. Sergeant Jones, Ordnance Sergeant, attempted to use his guns, but, to his surprise, found they would not work. A howitzer was brought into play, and the means the Sergeant drew the charges from his pieces and found that they had been stuffed into them.

This was the critical moment. Had the courage of the Indians been equal to the opportunity, the fort would have fallen. The garrison was alarmed, the women and children screaming with uncontrollable panic, and the guns for a time disabled. But the moment passed, never to return.

The treachery of rendering the guns useless was laid to the charge of some half-breeds who soon after deserted. It is hard to tell, however, to what extent this is true, as a number of other half-breeds who remained, were through all the struggle most faithful, and fought with remarkable courage.

The attack lasted from 3-4 to 6-12 o'clock, P. M. The Indians fired from the high grass and behind out-houses, logs, and every other object that could afford them shelter.

During this struggle the garrison lost three killed and eight wounded.

THE SECOND ATTACK ON THE FORT.

On the following day, Thursday, a second attack was made on the fort. It commenced about 9 o'clock, A. M., and lasted for about an hour. The fire was by no means so spirited as on the previous day, nor the attack so bold.

At about ten minutes before six o'clock P. M., the attack was renewed, and lasted for another half hour.

It is probable that during this day a part of the band was engaged ranging over the country, burning houses and murdering those who had not yet fled.

THE THIRD ATTACK.

On Friday, at ten minutes before two o'clock, P. M., a third attack was made on the fort. It commenced about 10 o'clock, and lasted for about an hour. The fire was by no means so spirited as on the previous day, nor the attack so bold.

At about ten minutes before six o'clock P. M., the attack was renewed, and lasted for another half hour.

It is probable that during this day a part of the band was engaged ranging over the country, burning houses and murdering those who had not yet fled.

The treachery of rendering the guns useless was laid to the charge of some half-breeds who soon after deserted. It is hard to tell, however, to what extent this is true, as a number of other half-breeds who remained, were through all the struggle most faithful, and fought with remarkable courage.

The attack lasted from 3-4 to 6-12 o'clock, P. M. The Indians fired from the high grass and behind out-houses, logs, and every other object that could afford them shelter.

During this struggle the garrison lost three killed and eight wounded.

THE NUMBER KILLED.

The time has not yet arrived when an accurate statement can be made of the victims of this outbreak. The names of some will probably never be known. Wounded and dying, they crept away into the tall grass of some sloop, or among the bushes, and there they perished.

It may, however, be well to form an estimate which will approximate to correctness of the whole number killed. It can be increased or diminished, as additional facts are discovered.

1. Of Capt. Marshall's command, there are supposed to have been killed: 1. Capt. Marshall, 2. Capt. Jones, 3. Capt. Sheehan, 4. Capt. Flandrau, 5. Capt. Sibley, 6. Capt. Dole, 7. Capt. Ramsey, 8. Capt. Van Vorhes, 9. Capt. Dickey, 10. Capt. Wyckoff, 11. Capt. Hatch, 12. Capt. Galbraith, 13. Capt. Sibley, 14. Capt. Dole, 15. Capt. Ramsey, 16. Capt. Van Vorhes, 17. Capt. Dickey, 18. Capt. Wyckoff, 19. Capt. Hatch, 20. Capt. Galbraith, 21. Capt. Sibley, 22. Capt. Dole, 23. Capt. Ramsey, 24. Capt. Van Vorhes, 25. Capt. Dickey, 26. Capt. Wyckoff, 27. Capt. Hatch, 28. Capt. Galbraith, 29. Capt. Sibley, 30. Capt. Dole, 31. Capt. Ramsey, 32. Capt. Van Vorhes, 33. Capt. Dickey, 34. Capt. Wyckoff, 35. Capt. Hatch, 36. Capt. Galbraith, 37. Capt. Sibley, 38. Capt. Dole, 39. Capt. Ramsey, 40. Capt. Van Vorhes, 41. Capt. Dickey, 42. Capt. Wyckoff, 43. Capt. Hatch, 44. Capt. Galbraith, 45. Capt. Sibley, 46. Capt. Dole, 47. Capt. Ramsey, 48. Capt. Van Vorhes, 49. Capt. Dickey, 50. Capt. Wyckoff, 51. 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From the London Times, Aug. 15.

Secretary Seward's Correspondence with Earl Russell.

We commend to our readers the following further correspondence relating to the civil war in the United States of North America. It is, we think, one of the most interesting specimens of official literature it has ever been our lot to read. The prospect of success which in May last dawned upon the federal government, and which every paragraph of Mr. Seward's dispatches, whereas the stern logic of events lends increased causticity to Lord Russell's very "dry" reply:

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.—(RECEIVED JUNE 21.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, JUNE 20, 1862.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the dispatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 28th ult., which I desired to read to you in my interview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally left at home.

Renewing, &c.

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 1.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, '62.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 5th of May has been received.

There is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels which left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports which place on the 1st of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than persevere in their prohibited operations.

I think, therefore, we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced to a new stage in our intercourse with maritime powers affecting the present troubles in the United States, a stage at which motives of sympathy in foreign countries with the insurgents have been driven from the pressure of the blockade, will disappear.

This stage is also marked by another improvement of the case—namely, the withdrawal from the coast of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and refuge in friendly ports while committing depredations on American commerce.

Under the President's instructions, I desire to improve the position, and to obtain to confer, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly nations upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that at the earliest proper moment I set forth most distinctly the opinion of this government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States, including their agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are, in some respects, to be considered less distinct than the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

There are now some painful evidences that these speculations are not ungrounded. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, in the manufacturing towns of Belgium, and the wine-presses and silk looms in some parts of France seem to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—and I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. I am manifest that what the European nations want is an end of that war as speedy, and leaving the industrial system of this country as little disorganized as possible. It would seem impossible for the European nations to doubt that this is the very consummation which the government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired by the European States.

A new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will not be improbable to consider the causes of its prolongation to the present period. This government at the beginning seemed to it, and it has constantly insisted, that the Union could, must, and should be preserved.

On the other hand, the European nations when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe has but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that if the United States could be once convinced that the Union could not in the end be preserved, they would at once force the contest, and consent to a national dissolution, which was European thought would be followed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the beginning of endless war. Thus European opinion has practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention and has thus protracted the war to the present time.

Certainly this government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the inconceivable loss and peril of dissolution. Can it be presumptuous, then, for us to ask European statesmen to review, in the light of the

events of the war, the opinion which they formed at so early a stage of it, that the opinion itself might, perhaps, properly be deemed a prejudice?

Of course, in such a review the observer would not overlook the contrast between the position which the Federal government held a year ago and the present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military, and naval, from every State south of the Potomac, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, while it was held in close siege in this capital, cut off from communication with every State which had remained loyal. Now, it has virtually retaken all the positions it so early lost on the seaboard; it possesses the Mississippi, and all the other great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and resources of the government are unexhausted and increased; those of the insurgents are diminished, and becoming nearly exhausted.

No one, either here or in Europe, now contests these simple facts. The only question open to them is that the insurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The evidence of this is a certain resolute and defiant tone maintained by their organs. Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of ultimate success they could not be expected to discourse otherwise than in just such a tone, nor will they fail to cherish such a hope, so long as they find a willingness to meet it with sympathy in Europe. The very last advices which came from that quarter previous to the arrival of the news of the fall of New Orleans and Norfolk, were full of speculations about some newly conceived form of intervention.

But it must be remembered that the insurgents are men, and that they may reasonably be expected to speak and act like other belligerent factions under similar conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all cases conform themselves, however unwillingly, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masses of men, determine for themselves, under one state of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises brave men never to nail their colors to the staff, remarking that if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they maintain it without wailing, while it will be more convenient to lower it if they shall find themselves unable or no longer desirous to keep it flying. But, speaking practically, what has been the result of this policy? Has disloyalty been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this Capital and this District at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any one of the always loyal States. (This is untrue.) It committed Missouri to the pending new confederacy. Missouri is now active and earnest among the loyal States. It placed Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality; but Kentucky is to-day firm, resolute, and ready to fight for the Union. (Doubtful.) In other regions where disloyalty was more general, such as Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and North Carolina, acquiescence under the Federal arms has promptly followed their appearance there, and the preliminary steps are taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty reappears everywhere just as fast as the success of the government is deemed sufficient to afford a guaranty for reliance upon its protection. [Has this been so in Missouri or Kentucky?] The disunionists, even in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surpassing the loyal in numbers, and silencing them by terrors and securities, and feeble to prevent the return of any district or State to the Union, in the presence and under the protection of the federal authorities.

The president asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dealt before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the status of a conquered province, and the power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was not introduced in this correspondence. The reason for the introduction, and the reason for a departure from it are, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as might be reasonably hoped that the practice of magnanimity this government might cover the weakness of the insurgents without encouraging them to persevere in their treasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, notwithstanding this forbearance of the government, and yet they persist in invading foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant, embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of 7,000,000 (7,000,000 would be nearer the truth), and a negro population of 3,000,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the present, but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race.

It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of a question in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes, and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place, and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility at that stage already. Everywhere the American General receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever a national army advances into the insurrectionary region African bondmen escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the government finds itself occupied with the con-

sideration of measures to provide them with dwellings at home or abroad. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become, not only a free man, but an absentee.

If the insurgents shall resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war? True, a servile war, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans, in the insurrectionary States require time and trial before they can organize a servile war; but if the war continues indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time. The problem, then, is whether the strife shall be left to go on to that point. The government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it contains the insurrectionary spirit of the nation from slavery. It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labor of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable as a resource for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region. The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorganization of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European system of industry is largely dependent on the African slave labor of the insurrectionary States employed in the production of cotton, tobacco, and rice, and on the free labor of the other States in the production of the raw materials of the European productions, and the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distresses in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates far less injuriously at present to the federal government and to the support of loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his servile work, and joins the free labor of the other States, is a productive member of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European system of industry is largely dependent on the African slave labor of the insurrectionary States employed in the production of cotton, tobacco, and rice, and on the free labor of the other States in the production of the raw materials of the European productions, and the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distresses in Europe.

Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war inaugurated by the insurrection, but not by the destruction of the Union, shall not only the insurrection and not the Union. I shall not contend that these effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckoning for every nation that has been involved in a war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inexorable law; but it is enough for my present purpose to show that the war inaugurated by the insurrection, but not by the destruction of the Union, shall not only the insurrection and not the Union. I shall not contend that these effects would be perpetual. 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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
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OFFICE—ADJOINING THE EDITOR.

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per annum; \$1.75 for three months; \$1.00
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three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies,
\$9.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.

News and Miscellaneous.

—The Dean of Carle has lately is-

sued a sort of pastoral letter to his En-

glish flock, in which he expresses the Chris-

tian sentiment that he desires to see the

United Church in a train, and two or more

separate governments established!

—At a meeting of the Ohio Presbytery,

held August 26th, in the church of Fair-

view, the following action was unani-

mously taken:

Resolved, That from all we have heard and read

in reference to Dr. Plummer's loyalty, we believe

the highest interests of the church demand that

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OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

(The following stirring lines were written by a

man who has two brothers in the army of the

Union.)

Men and brothers, sons and fathers! can you

tarry any longer

With the sword upon your banner, and the ser-

vice on your tongue, and strike terror on the

wonder of the wronger.

And strike dead the snake of Treason in its last

instincts of coil.

Is there any time to tarry, is there any time to

linger?

With hearts but half responsive to your country's

chariot call?

From the very sides show you points a stern and

silent finger.

To the broad field of your duty, of your glory,

and your all.

Are there any men left northward? Any strong

hearts to rely on?

Is there life-blood any more than the tide that's

ebbed away?

O, our Illinois, the undaunted Titan, brave

and glorious Lyon!

There are other sturdy spirits that must take

your place to-day.

Go, our brave and well-beloved! take our cheer

drop in our eyes.

Your swift feet shall never falter for the tear-

drop in our eyes.

We who sit beside our hearth-stones, ungrateful

though we know the danger, to make other

sacrifice.

Only look for other treasures, to make other

sacrifice.

E. S. O.

Interesting Incidents of the Battle

of New Ulm.

List of Killed and Wounded, &c.

The St. Peter Statesman of the 29th

ult., contains a long and interesting ac-

count of the late battle of New Ulm, and

many thrilling incidents, some of which

we have not before seen. We make a

few extracts:

At 9-1/2 A. M. of Saturday, the Indians

appeared at the edge of the woods above

New Ulm, in the direction of the Agency,

and advanced about 10 o'clock. The ad-

vance was made in one body until within

a mile of the town, when the enemy began

to divide into two columns, and continued

down the river until he had surrounded

our forces on three sides. Our men fell

back, and the Indians immediately took

possession of the outside houses. Our

forces then rallied and took possession of

the windmill, a narrow, four-story build-

ing on an elevation near the first table

land in the rear of the town, a couple of

squares from the Dakota House. This

was followed by a general skirmish along

the entire front of the town. The forces

were soon completely surrounded, and

attacked from all sides. Taking advan-

tage of the wind from the lower portion

of the town, they made their principal

attack from the rear of the town. The

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY

GALLEY & JANSON,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in

CHAIRS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are prepared to supply the trade with

the very best quality of work, made under our

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WARRANTED SUPERIOR

To any manufactured in the State.

Twelve years' experience in this trade, en-

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We refer to the following principal Cabinet

makers by the chair of St. Paul as to the

quality of our work, for the reason

that they consider our chairs

superior to any other.

J. H. B. Rainard & Co's

MILLS.

SITUATED ON PHALON'S CREEK, WHERE

THE STILLWATER ROAD CROSSES.

This Mill is just completed, and is in good

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A vertical black and white image showing a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper. The left side features a dark, irregular shape, while the right side is a lighter, textured area. The overall appearance is abstract and high-contrast.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

NUMBER 184.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

For Representative to Congress.
First District,
William Windom,
of Winona County.

Second District,
Ignatius Donnelly,
of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

From the reports which we publish this morning, it will be seen that there is a prospect of a general Indian war on our borders.

Fort Abercrombie is surrounded by the Indians, and near the Lower Agency there has been a severe and bloody battle—a large number of our brave troops being killed and wounded.

We learn by telegraph that our troops are taking their positions in the fortifications for the defense of Washington.

The enemy still threaten Maryland at Edward's Ferry, and that a large force is moving towards Harper's Ferry.

In Kentucky, an attack has been made upon General Gilbert, near Shelbyville, the result of which is not known. Large reinforcements are pouring into Cincinnati and Louisville.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

A few days ago we endeavored to give Col. Sibley the full benefit of whatever truth there is in the complaints about a defective supply of ammunition. The Pioneer and Democrat, of the same date, however, puts these complaints in a shape so entirely contrary to the facts of the case, and so unjust to the Adjutant General, and so clearly meant to throw the blame of Col. Sibley's slow movements upon the State authorities, that its statements should be examined. The Pioneer says:

The people will be surprised to learn that the companies of the 6th Regiment, taken by Col. Sibley to St. Peter, were rendered almost utterly inefficient by the worthless character of the arms issued to them. These arms were what is called "Austrian rifles."

Now, the facts are as follows:

First, let us say that the Austrian rifles, and no others, had been sent by the U. S. government for the Sixth Regiment, and had been considered one of the best arms in the service. 192 of these rifles, had accordingly been issued to several companies of the 6th, before Col. Sibley took command. On the evening of the 10th, when the news of the Indian outbreak arrived at St. Paul, 300 men of the 6th were instantly ordered to the scene of hostilities under Sibley, and 312 of the Austrian rifles, designed for them by the U. S. government, were issued to their quartermaster, Mr. Mills. Intimations being received that some of these arms were defective, there were sent to Col. Sibley, on the 23d and 24th of August, by his special messenger, 304 rifle muskets, mostly Springfield, for the purpose of replacing his Austrian rifles. These facts are proved by the Quartermaster's receipts and correspondence on file in the Adjutant General's office, and by the records of the State Arsenal, and effectually settle the story about "Austrian rifles." By an invoice obtained from and certified by the officer at the State Arsenal, we learn that there have been issued to the different detachments of Col. Sibley's Expedition, in all, 1861 muskets, of which 671 only, were Austrian rifles, the rest being of the Springfield and other patterns. These latter, all unexceptionable weapons, were nearly sufficient alone to arm his whole force, and there were surely serviceable weapons enough among the Austrian rifles to more than supply the deficiency.

Recollecting that the Adjutant General had no authority to issue any other than Austrian rifles to the Sixth Regiment—if his promptitude in cutting red tape and forwarding at the earliest possible moment an ample supply of good arms, is entitled to no special credit, it ought at least to exempt him from censure for not doing his very best.

In reference to the supply of ammunition, the Pioneer, under a pretext of defending Col. Sibley, not only misrepresents the actual facts of the case, but so states them as to leave an indelible imputation of blame on the Adjutant General—which the editor knew to be groundless—as he had previously been informed of the facts. He makes the following statement:

Colonel Sibley in this dilemma, with worthless guns for his good cartridges, and wrong sized cartridges for his good guns, waited in St. Peter in daily expectation of supplies of ammunition which had been promised him till the 26th day of August, he moved his command to Fort Ridgely. He made this march with only ten rounds in the cartridge boxes of his men, and these were supplied by recasting the wrong sized balls which—

—were so unfortunately furnished him.

Now the facts are these. On the 19th of August, before the expedition started, then consisting of 300 men, they were furnished with 19,000 cartridges, or 63 rounds to each man, of 57-70 calibre, suitable for either Austrian, Springfield or any other rifles in the hands of his men, and these 19,000 comprised all the cartridges in the State Arsenal of a suitable calibre, except 1,000. Besides this, there were at the same time issued to his men 18,000 cartridges of 69 calibre, in the expectation that if necessity required they might be adapted to the bore of his guns. They may have been "un-

fortunately furnished," but the Pioneer omits to state that the misfortune consisted in the fact that there were absolutely no others to furnish. Whether the careful suppression of this fact, which was well known to the editor of that paper, was necessary to its defense of Col. Sibley, the candid reader may judge. Col. Nelson, who started with seven companies, a few days after Sibley, was also, upon his own request, furnished with good 58 calibre guns and 69 calibre cartridges, (there being no others,) rather than inferior 69 calibre guns to suit his cartridges, and he was also supplied with all the bullet moulds and "needles" in the State Arsenal for the purpose of recasting them to the proper calibre.

Soon after, as a temporary expedient in case of deficiency before the requisite supplies of suitable cartridges could be furnished, there were sent to Colonel Sibley twenty-five kegs of powder and twenty-eight sacks of buck-shot. No lead was to be found in the city.

During all this time every exertion was making to obtain ammunition from other quarters. Immediately upon the breaking out of Indian hostilities, pressing applications were made by telegraph to the St. Louis arsenal, Madison, Wisconsin, and other quarters, but it was not till the 25th that any supplies arrived.

There was then promptly forwarded to Colonel Sibley 46,000 cartridges of the proper calibre; and since that, at various times, there have been sent to him 87,000 cartridges of the right size.

In all there have been sent to him 152,000 cartridges suitable for his guns, and some 38,000 unsuitable ones, with the means of adapting the latter to his guns, besides 25 kegs of powder and 28 sacks of buck-shot—a supply independent of the ammunition sent for his cannon.

The facts adduced, then, show that:

1. Col. Sibley was as promptly as possible supplied with all the best arms, and all the ammunition suitable to his guns at the disposal of the State or which could be obtained by the State authorities before and after his departure.

2. When he arrived at St. Peter, his men had 63 rounds of 57-70 calibre cartridges suitable to his guns, issued to them before they started from Fort Snelling, besides 60 rounds of 69 calibre cartridges, which he had plenty of time on his way to adapt to his muskets; in all 123 rounds—enough for an expedition to the Rocky mountains.

3. When he was joined by Col. Crook's force, their united ammunition, divided among their men, was equal to 23 rounds of a suitable size, and 80 rounds of an unsuitable size, with the means of adapting the latter to his guns—103 rounds in all. Now, compare this with the above statement of the Pioneer, that he was forced to move to St. Peter with only "ten rounds" and "these supplied by recasting the wrong sized balls."

4. Though this supply of ammunition was not enough for a prolonged campaign, it was far more than necessary for the immediate wants or purposes of his expedition, and did not of itself justify a moment's delay at St. Peter.

5. Gov. Sibley himself, in his official dispatches, did not once attempt to justify his delay upon the ground of any defect in the supply of arms or ammunition furnished him, but solely upon the ground of an insufficient force to meet the enemy.

6. We are therefore justified in concluding that this tardy pretext is unnecessary by him, and an afterthought devised by Capt. Goodrich for certain shrewd political purposes, in attaining which we hope he may have a good time.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following resolutions, which were offered in the Kentucky Legislature, by Judge Buckner, August 29, ought to be passed:

Resolved, That the employment of negroes as soldiers in the army of the United States, is not the policy that will secure the greatest amount of either the moral or physical force of this whole country in the suppression of the present rebellion.

Resolved, That the free-born white men of this country, in the discharge of their duty, will drive more strongly and more bravely than any other class of men, to the suppression of this rebellion, and that they will be supplied by any possible levy of negroes.

Resolved, That it is the honored duty and privilege of the free white men of this country, native and naturalized, to defend against all encroachments and to maintain their rights and honor, and that they have shown their readiness to do so, and that the high and noble sense of honor, pride and patriotism which elevates and prompts them to the performance of that great duty, will be quenched in their hearts, and the service they will be required to perform if the brave soldiers of the army as a degradation, if they should be required to perform it on the enforced condition of military equality and association with negroes and fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That the thanks of the loyal white men of Kentucky are due, and are hereby tendered to the President of the United States, for his refusal to employ negroes as soldiers in the army of the Union; and, furthermore, in the name of the people of Kentucky, and as we verily believe, in accordance with the opinions and wishes of a great majority of the people of the United States, we protest against changing into an anti-slavery war, a contest that, so far as has been maintained by the people at great cost of life and treasure, for the avowed purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the laws, the integrity of the Constitution, and the nationality of the United States.

Resolved, That the people of the United States, in their capacity as citizens, will be to plant irreconcilable distrust where confidence is the only sure guarantee of permanent public safety. And from the former acts and declarations of the President, his messages, and general orders, we assure ourselves that with a firm, national and paternal spirit, he will preserve the country from the great calamities that must attend any such change in the character and object of the war.

Resolved, That slaves are regarded as property by the laws of all the States where slavery exists, and that they have been regarded by the usage of more than two hundred years. But they are not exempt from the effects of the war; and of war, this Legislature makes no objection to the policy announced by the President, of employing slaves as laborers, whenever public service requires it.

From San Francisco—Great Fire in Jackson—Loss \$400,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday Aug. 26th, 1862.—The whole business portion of Jackson, in Amador county, was burned on the 23d. Two thousand people were rendered homeless. Loss \$400,000—very little insurance.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sanguinary Battle near Red Wood.

CAPTAIN GRANT'S FORCE SURPRISED.

THEY FIGHT ALL DAY.

And are relieved by Col. Sibley, in force, next morning.

14 Killed and 45 Wounded.

13 BURIED ON BATTLE FIELD.

90 Horses Killed!

The Indians Skeddaddled!

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Starting from Red River.

Fort Abercrombie Besieged.

BURNING OF HUTCHINSON.

Burning at Forest City.

Indians on the Minnesota River.

INDIANS ON RED RIVER.

Indians on Crow River.

Indians Everywhere!!

Major Prince and Lieut. Stees arrived at 7 o'clock last evening, from Fort Ridgely, with dispatches from Col. Sibley to Gov. Ramsey. They left the Fort at two o'clock Thursday afternoon, and traveling all night reached here as above stated.

They bring news of a terrible battle with the Indians on Tuesday last, near the Lower Agency, between Captain Grant's company of infantry, Captain Anderson's cavalry, and a detail of soldiers and citizens, in all about one hundred and fifty men, who had been sent out by Col. Sibley to bury the dead. The Indians nearly surprised the camp early on Tuesday morning. Some of the soldiers were shot while yet in their tents.

The battle continued all that day, and on the morning of the next till reinforcements under Col. Sibley came up, when the Indians were killed to keep out of harm's way.

Fifteen were killed outright, and buried on the battle field, and forty-four to fifty wounded out of the force of 150 men. Some ninety horses were also killed, nearly all at the first fire, which proved very fortunate for the boys, as they made them into breastworks. They could form no idea of the number of Indians killed, as they were off in the tall grass, and their bodies immediately carried away by their companions.

We are indebted for the following succinct narrative, and list of killed and wounded, to Mr. A. J. Ebell, who accompanied the reinforcements under Col. Sibley:

Captain Grant, with a company of infantry, and Captain Anderson, with 75 cavalry, were sent on to clear the way towards Yellow Medicine, and bury the dead, on Sunday morning, August 31st. They encamped that night opposite the Lower Agency, on this side the river. Next morning (Monday) Captain Anderson, with his cavalry and a few infantry, forded and swam the river to the Agency, and buried the dead there, while the remainder of Capt. Grant's division buried a large number on their side—mostly soldiers from Capt. Marsh's company—together they interred 85, a greater part of whom were horribly mutilated. Near the mouth of Beaver river Capt. Grant picked up a woman who had been on the prairie for two weeks. She was in such a state of exhaustion and fright that I have been unable to gain any items of information from her.

Major Brown penetrated as far as the fork of the roads to Yellow Medicine and Coteau prairie, to ascertain, if possible, which way the Indians had taken. He saw no indications of their having been there for four or five days.

The cavalry re-crossed to Capt. Grant's division, and they encamped for the night on Birch-Coolie, opposite the Agency, and three miles from it. Next morning (Tuesday) at the early break of day, as the guards were being changed, the sentries saw some objects moving over the prairie towards them; they at first supposed them cattle, but fired into them. A volley was instantly returned, killing some of the guard, and wounding a number more.

Within ten minutes the whole encampment was surrounded with over 250 savages, pouring from all sides a galling fire into the very midst of our troops. If they had then made a charge, the whole camp would have been cut to pieces. Their fire was briskly returned from our men, who were obliged to fight lying flat in the grass and among the wagons. At 10 o'clock they commenced throwing up entrenchments, working as they lay, for it was impossible for a man to raise his head without at once having a number of shots fired at him. The works were, however, pushed on, and by 2 p. m. they had their lines

entrenched with earthworks and the dead horses, which they rolled together in line as much as possible.

Early in the morning our guard at Fort Ridgely heard the firing, and Major R. N. McLaren, with three companies of infantry, and Col. McPhail, with about fifty cavalry, were sent in the direction from which it was heard. They advanced to within three miles of Capt. Grant's encampment on the opposite side of the river. Here they were nearly surrounded by Indians, who endeavored to hem them in and cut them off from water, intending, doubtless, to make a charge next morning at daybreak. They were, however, held at a distance by our shell with which we kept scouring the ravine and woods.

A messenger returned to us at the fort about 4 p. m., reporting the state of affairs, and as soon as the lines could be formed, Col. Sibley with his whole command left for their relief. The 7th regiment had but just joined us, and the men were weary, foot sore and hungry, but they received the tidings of a brush with the savages with a shout, and eagerly pushed on with us without waiting for food or rest. We marched till 2 next morning (Wednesday) when we joined Major McLaren's division. Having rested on our arms a couple of hours, we again pushed on at break of day. The number of Indians around continually increased, and by the time we were opposite Capt. Grant's encampment, the skirt of the woods and the ravine were teeming with them, making the morning hideous with their yells. A few shot and shell from our howitzers and cannon made them retreat beyond range of their guns to the summit of the bluff beyond the creek, where they stood and dared us on, waving their blankets, brandishing their swords and beckoning us to come on. We formed in line of battle and pushed on to the encampment, the savages, in the meantime, keeping good the distance between us, and got in to them nearly exhausted from the want of food and rest. The tents were completely riddled with balls, nine dead here strewn the ground; over 47 men were wounded and 13 lay dead where they fell. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF BIRCH-COOLIE.

1. William Goble, of St. Paul, shot in the groin.

2. John Collins, of West St. Paul, shot in the back.

3. William Winstler, of West St. Paul, shot in the head.

4. George Muller, of St. Paul, nephew of Chas. Muller, shot in the breast.

5. William Russell, of St. Paul, shot in the bowels.

6. Chas. L. King, of Winona, shot in the bowels.

7. Hubert Smith, blacksmith of the Lower Agency, shot in the head.

8. John H. Brown, of Belle Plaine, shot in the head.

9. George Muller, of St. Paul, nephew of Chas. Muller, shot in the breast.

10. Robert H. Russell, of St. Paul, shot in the bowels.

11. Benken, Jeweller, of St. Paul, shot in the head.

12. S. J. Terry, of St. Paul, 3d sergeant of the Young Men's Guard, shot in the head.

13. E. H. Brown, Union Guards, flesh wound of head and leg, also wound of the back.

14. W. H. Hart, has been shot in a lock of hair of each.

15. W. H. Henderson, of Beaver creek, buried on Wednesday.

16. William Trine, wounded fatally, died on Wednesday.

17. W. H. Hart, shot in the head on the night of Wednesday.

18. John H. Brown, of Belle Plaine, shot in the head.

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FROM THE RED RIVER.

Messengers arrived in this city from Fort Abercrombie last evening, bringing dates from that post up to Sunday last.

An attack was made upon the Fort at two o'clock on Sunday morning, but the Indians were signally repulsed. They however in daylight came up boldly in sufficient force to drive away two or three hundred head of cattle, and the mules and horses belonging to the post. The cattle had been sent there by the Commissioners for the purpose of the treaty with the Red Lake Chippewas. A man by the name of Bennett, previously sent out to herd the cattle, was killed.

The messengers left on Monday morning, and after various adventures, being chased and fired upon by the Indians and killing their horses, they managed to reach the settlements in safety.

There is not much fear that the Fort can be taken by the Indians, but the prospect of being surrounded by the red devils for several days, having to keep up a constant vigilance, is not the most pleasant.

The commandant of the post asks that a company of cavalry and infantry be instantly sent to their relief.

HUTCHINSON BURNED.

A messenger arrived in town last evening from Hutchinson, Turner county, bringing intelligence that three soldiers had arrived at that place, from the neighborhood of Hutchinson, which place they were endeavoring to reach at two o'clock on Thursday, when they found the town in flames and themselves prevented from reaching it, by Indians who were on this side of the place.

They then turned back and made their way as quickly as possible to Watertown, and from there a special messenger was dispatched to the Governor for more troops.

The Attack on Forest City.

FIVE BUILDINGS BURNED.

The Indians retired with their booty.

Mr. A. C. Smith, of Forest City, writes the Adjutant General, on the morning of the 4th, as follows:

"This town was attacked this morning about two o'clock. Four houses have been burned and one barn. The Indians retired about five o'clock, driving off all the stock they could. There must have been 50 or 100 Indians engaged. Our people were all in the Fort that has been lately and hurriedly built. The buildings burned were so far from the stockade as to be beyond the range of our guns. We think we did some execution upon the savages, but don't know much about it. Two of our men are wounded—one probably mortally."

Capt. Whitcomb writes, that the buildings belonged to A. B. Hoyt, James Hewitt, Milton Garton and A. C. Smith. The two men wounded were Sergeant Branham and Osby Olson—the latter it is feared mortally. They received their wounds in an attempt to prevent the Indians from driving away their cattle.

Report from Big Stone Lake.

Fort Ridgely, Sept. 2, 1862.

Editors of the Press:

We got into the Fort last night, and found that a man by the name of Anthony Mendenfield had reached here from Big Stone Lake.

Anthony Mendenfield and four others—George Loh, Henry and Hill Mendenfield, and John Shoerick—residents of New Ulm, were at Big Stone Lake at work for the Department burning charcoal. They first heard rumors of the disturbance on Thursday morn. They had their spears pitched on the edge of a ravine, near a wood; towards morning they heard several war whoops, and had scarcely got out of their tepees to see what the matter was, when they were completely surrounded by fifty or sixty Indians, on foot and on horse. As soon as the savages had approached within ten paces, they fired, and instantly killed all four men. Anthony Mendenfield, he plunged into the ravine, closely followed by several Indians, who fired several shots at him, without any effect; then he ran to the lake and waded up along the shore for over two miles, three Indians following him in a canoe. He however avoided them when on the very point of overtaking him, by hiding among some bushes. He lay there till they had passed, and then pushed on to the foot of the lake, where he crossed the Minnesota river, and went to within about two miles of Inkpa Valley. A providential rain storm obliterated his tracks and so aided his escape. There he came to Lac qui Parle, five miles this side of Inkpa Valley. There he went to the house of Langie, a half-breed, and saw Mrs. Higgins and Miss LaFramboise, all captives. They advised him to hasten away as soon as possible. Mr. Higgins was killed. There he hastened on, and after four days incessant traveling, with scarcely any food, arrived at the Fort—the only one saved from Big Stone Lake. A detachment of one hundred infantry and 50 cavalry were sent on to Red Wood two days ago; the remaining force will move on as soon as the Seventh Regiment—now hourly expected—joins us.

A. J. EBELL.

LATEST NEWS.

BY

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, if paid in advance, \$7.50 per annum; if not paid in advance, \$8.00 per annum; if not paid in advance, \$8.00 per annum; if not paid in advance, \$8.00 per annum.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.

War News.

Mrs. Jane Pinder (says a London paper) died at Rudston, Driffield, on the 27th ult., aged 95. She was the mother of twelve children, and has left seventy-one grandchildren, one hundred and nineteen great grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren, having lived to see a progeny of two hundred and five.

Some men are honest enough to acknowledge themselves thieves and robbers, and Yancy is honest enough to declare himself the advocate of an absolutely despotic form of government.

A more thought in the mind is almost helpless, unless it is some thought to drive it to execution. A man with a large under-head, with less thought, do ten times as much in life as a man with a large upper-head—with a head high, thin, and narrow—without driving force. For a thought is like an arrow. It has great capacity of being bent, but no capacity of sending itself. It has no wings to fly with; but take combative or destructive as a bow, and lay a thought upon it, and with what force does it sweep through the air and strike the thing at which it is shot!

The Episcopal Church of Ireland is really a very costly affair. A Primate with £15,000 a year, an Archbishop with about half that amount, and the Bishops netting among them nearly £50,000 more, with only two thousand clergymen for them all to look after, is pretty well for an establishment in a country where it is detested by four-fifths of the population.

Church, the painter, is said to be at work on another picture entitled "The Volcano of Cotopaxi." It is described as being more startling and original than any of his former works. The picture is about eight by ten feet, and represents the volcano in action. Sullen, somber clouds of smoke roll off to the right, through which shines the setting sun like the great eyes of some Cyclopean monster. To the left we behold the lucid depths of a peacefully tinted sky, which, as a picture of painting, equals, if not surpasses, anything ever done by Mr. Church. This work will probably be finished next winter. Its exhibition will prove an event in the art world.

The Government is leaving the country to be the prey of the wildest rumors about affairs in the army of Virginia. All newspaper correspondents are excluded, and that source of reliable information cut off. The Government does not prepare any bulletin of what is taking place from day to day, which the people could depend on and would be satisfied with. But more than this, no private letters are allowed to be sent forward from the soldiers of the army.

All Means to Crush.

None of our Northern newspapers—rebel at half and half rebel in speech—should propose, here in New York, a loan to the Confederacy of the Treason, it is not fair to suppose that the office of that journal would receive an early visit from the law officers of the United States? And yet, morally considered, this offense is one of daily occurrence. When the Herald or other sheet of like sabbat renege urges that property in negroes is something that should be sacredly safe from confiscation and from military meddling, we say that such protest is equivalent to a proposition to lend a certain amount of money to Davis' Secretary of the Treasury. We beg leave to quote, upon this point, the excellent authority of a Venetian Jew:

"You take my house, you do take the property that I have in my house, you take my life. When you take the means whereby I live." Immediately after the delivery of this indisputable correct observation, Shylock, we are told, left the Court House upon the plea that he felt very unwell—and no doubt, he told the truth. There is a means which Ghal, in the interests of His Eternal Justice, has put into our hands of making the rebels a great deal sicker than Shylock was, and we have not law and split a hole head of him, and leave the rebel to the use of the means whereby he lives." Wise—is it not?—N. Y. Tribune.

New Elevators.—In addition to the present extensive facilities in Chicago for receiving grain, we learn that two first class Elevators are being built on the South Branch by two of our leading warehouse firms, to be completed in a few months, and to be furnished throughout with the most approved machinery, including twenty-three of Fairbanks' 500 bushel Hopper scales, which is a sufficient guaranty that correct weights will be given. Besides these, the Messrs. Fairbanks have set in this city in a little more than a year, about seventy 500 bushel Hopper scales and a dozen, or so smaller ones, making over a hundred in all. So perfect is the machinery, that each scale may be loaded and unloaded in ten or twelve minutes, which gives some idea of the enormous amount of grain which may be weighed upon them all in a single day. Let the Farmers of the Northwest raise their immense crops of grain, and the railroads and canal transport it to Chicago; there is no doubt but our means for receiving, storing and shipping it will keep pace with the demand.—Chicago Evening Journal.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

Editor of the Press:

I have seen in your columns several communications from A. J. Van Vorhes, and others, in which I think great injustice is done to those who were the real defenders of Fort Ridgely, and I beg a space in your columns for a short statement in its defense outside the commissary building. I would not rob the commandant of the post of anything that is his due, for I sincerely hope he will get his deserts whatever they are.

It is not my purpose in this communication to criticize the course of Lieut. Sheehan during the protracted siege to which we were subjected, because I believe that the soldiers who made of themselves a living wall of defense between their savage besiegers and the defenceless women and children in that Fort, will see to it that no one man reaps another's harvest, or wears for any great length of time the laurels that justly belong to another.

The "Renville Rangers," Lieut. James German, entered that Fort on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday occurred the first battle, in which Lieut. German's command took a prominent part, fighting the foe after his own fashion, and with the aid of their own officers. In the battle of Friday, the "Rangers" bore heroically for five hours the brunt of the fight, having been so disposed by Lieut. German in the wooden structures, that there was in the post of danger on that day, and nobly did they do their work. Among all the officers in that Fort, none were more brave or discreet than the cool, sagacious Lieut. of the "Renville Rangers," and yet he got not even a mention at the hands of these newspaper reporters, and the fact that his company were in the battle, seems to be almost wholly ignored.

Governor Donnelly in his Report does not mention the name of Lieut. German, but simple justice, and hardly that. They are heroes every one of them; and, if Sergeant Jones is not promoted to that position in the army to which his heroism and acknowledged military ability entitle him, the Government will not have done him justice, for Jones saved the post. Mr. Whipple is not in the service, but he ought to be, and in a good position, for he has earned it well.

I have written this communication hastily, Mr. Editor; and, because I felt that as brave men as ever lived, and as true as ever periled their lives in defense of their country—and men too who never procured the writing of letters for the press, that they might thereby gain promotion. Were not receiving that need of praise which was fairly their due. Trusting that justice will yet be done to all, and that no brave man will be defrauded of his well earned laurels, I am, Truly yours,

A. B. MURCH.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, St. Paul, Sept. 4.

The Great Question of the Day—

What an Old Democrat Says.

Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, a Democrat of the strictest sect hitherto, and very conservative on the slavery question in times past, has written a letter to Secretary Stanton, on the policy of emancipation. It is one of the most forcible arguments yet presented on the subject. We annex an extract, commending it to the consideration of all honest men, Democrats or Republicans, who shall doubt the policy of emancipation:

How can the war be quickly and effectively terminated? What guaranty is sufficient that it will not be resumed? Gradually, very gradually, as this contest proceeds, have I been approaching the conviction that there is but one such guaranty: the emancipation of negro slaves throughout this continent. Perhaps I am too hasty in this I am less certain. But measure is the only sure means of terminating, quickly and effectually, this war. The recent reverse under General McClellan, the scattered rebel fires daily burning on the South, the fact that we are fighting against brave men of our own race, all increase the probability that we must deprive the South of a legal right to its four millions of laborers, before we can succeed against their masters in a reasonable time and in an effectual manner.

I am not an advocate of revolutionary short cuts out of a difficulty. I am in favor of violating the constitution by way of escaping a danger. There might be immediate advantage, but the precedent is repulsive with peril. The Government has ordered fifteen hundred men to the South, and it is telegraphing to all parts in the State where troops are stationed imperative marching orders.

Col. John Mendenhall, the indefatigable Secretary to the Governor, has been appointed Tax Collector for the Tenth District. It was entirely unsolicited on his part.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Colonel Mundy's Kentucky regiment had a severe fight, near Woodbury, Thursday, with Forrest's guerrillas. Eight rebels were killed, thirty wounded, and fifteen taken prisoners. The Federal loss was one killed and five wounded.

The guerrillas are committing great outrages in DeKalb, sending Union men South. The guerrillas attacked fifteen men in a stockade near McMinnville, on the railroad, and were repulsed with heavy losses. Seventy-five bags of buck northern mail reached here last night.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr. UNDERWOOD, who is so celebrated for his science, skill and success in treating diseases of long standing, and who has had an experience of over twenty years, has arrived in St. Paul, and may be consulted at his room, INGLETSIDE BLOCK, for a fee of \$1.00.

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Latest News of the War by Mail.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 3.

Gen. Lew. Wallace, with his staff, left Covington at ten o'clock yesterday morning, on his way to Lexington, to meet Gov. Morton; but on reaching Paris, he found a dispatch from Gen. Wright, ordering him "to return and take command of the troops at Cincinnati, Covington and Newport."

At Paris Gen. Wallace found the Ninety-ninth Regiment drawn up in line of battle, and from 600 to 1,000 rebel cavalry within four miles of the town. The early train which left this city at 6 A. M., reached Lexington on time, and returned, leaving at 3 P. M. Gen. Wallace came down on this train, and reached this city about half-past ten last evening.

Gen. Wright who left this city on Sunday morning, reached Lexington the same afternoon, and yesterday morning he determined, after examining into the condition of affairs at that point, to evacuate it and immediately make preparations to do so.

About 5 o'clock last evening, General Wright left Lexington, falling back on Frankfort with what forces remained of Gen. Nelson's command, some 1,000 to 10,000 strong; and we learn that he has proceeded down the Frankfort and Lexington road to Louisville.

Dispatches received last evening from the operations at Lexington, at 3 P. M., stated that Gen. Kirby Smith had reached that city with a large force, and had demanded its surrender.

A meeting was held, when the citizens resolved to surround the city, and force them to defend it. The operator bid the Cincinnati operators good night, and said he would remove his instruments and leave the town; and, since nothing has been heard from him.

Gen. Wright telegraphed orders from Frankfort to the two regiments at Paris to fall back on Cincinnati, which was promptly done, for we learn that Paris was also evacuated by our forces last evening.

Frankfort, we learn, has also evacuated, and all the archives and public record removed to Louisville. Gen. Lew. Wallace, with his staff, arrived last evening, and took command of the forces here and at Covington.

The General was busy all through the night, in consultation with the government officers stationed here, and with the Mayors of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. A large amount of business was attended to.

A regiment that arrived in the city last evening was put out on picket duty in the rear of Covington and Newport, and many other steps were taken looking to the protection and safety of these cities.

Col. Ben. Runkle, of the Kentucky Ohio, telegraphed Gen. Wallace, at half past two o'clock this morning, that the Ninety-ninth regiment, Col. Langworthy, was falling back from Paris toward Lexington, and that about three thousand men were on the march.

Gen. Wallace telegraphed Col. Runkle to hold Cincinnati to the last extremity. Cincinnati is only 45 miles from Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 2.

We do not know what portion of Gen. Mansson's command escaped from the enemy. Our informants state, however, that large portions of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, and other regiments, had arrived at Lexington, and that about three thousand killed, wounded, and missing, was the extent of our loss in the battle of Saturday. Many of the missing, however, would probably report themselves at Lexington, and that about three thousand killed, wounded, and missing, was the extent of our loss in the battle of Saturday.

We are glad to know that Gen. Mansson and Craft were not captured, but broke through the enemy with detachments of troops, and that they had recaptured considerable portions of their commands.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2—10 P. M.—Excitement has been high all the afternoon. Citizens are enrolling themselves rapidly in the different wards. Large numbers are working on the fortifications on the Kentucky hills.

Gov. Todd arrived this afternoon and is in consultation with the military authorities, and the utmost exertions are being made to strengthen the defenses of the city.

Some 30,000 are reported at Boyd's Station, thirty-nine miles from this city. They are expected to arrive opposite the fortifications on Thursday. The 43rd and 99th Ohio are falling back slowly to Covington. Our pickets are ten miles out. All steamboats are ordered to remain on the Ohio side of the river. Gen. Gilbert's command, which left back from Lexington, reached Frankfort to-night. Some 1,000 men and horses are reported to have been captured by the rebels. No telegraphic communication south of Falmouth.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2, 1862. The Governor has ordered fifteen hundred men to the South, and it is telegraphing to all parts in the State where troops are stationed imperative marching orders.

Col. John Mendenhall, the indefatigable Secretary to the Governor, has been appointed Tax Collector for the Tenth District. It was entirely unsolicited on his part.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Colonel Mundy's Kentucky regiment had a severe fight, near Woodbury, Thursday, with Forrest's guerrillas. Eight rebels were killed, thirty wounded, and fifteen taken prisoners. The Federal loss was one killed and five wounded.

The guerrillas are committing great outrages in DeKalb, sending Union men South. The guerrillas attacked fifteen men in a stockade near McMinnville, on the railroad, and were repulsed with heavy losses. Seventy-five bags of buck northern mail reached here last night.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

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Desires of the War by Mail.

A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers:

What is the memory of the heart? Gratitude is the memory of the heart. What is hope? Hope is the blossom of happiness. What is the difference between hope and desire? Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in fruit. What is eternity? A day without yesterday or to-morrow; a day without end. What is time? A line that has two ends—a path that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave. What is God? A necessary being, the sun of eternity—the machinist of nature, the eye of justice—the matchless power of the Universe—the soul of the world.

Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates because he desires. God is omniscient; He never doubts; therefore never reasons.

Death of P. L. Wells. We regret to announce to our readers the death of Mr. Phylis L. Wells, of Chicago, who died within a few minutes of the hour.

Mr. Wells was well known to the business community of this city, as a commercial reporter. For three years and upwards, he was commercial editor of the Chicago Daily Post, and previous to its consolidation with the Tribune—and the columns of that paper bear full testimony to his ability and faithfulness as a commercial journalist. It will be recalled that he was gradually improving, and he was seized with symptoms of insanity, and taken to Jacksonville, to be placed under the medical care of the best talent in the State. Since then, up to a few days ago, he has been gradually improving, and his friends expected that he would be able to come home and resume his business in a week or two. On Friday morning, however, intelligence was received that he had died, and that he must have arrived at Jacksonville only a few hours subsequent to his departure.—Chicago Tribune.

REYNOLDS & MCGARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

CATAWBA BRANDY.

The undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the sale of CATAWBA BRANDY, for the State of Minnesota, calls the attention of physicians and the public to its medicinal qualities.

WALTER W. WEBB, St. Paul, July 26, 1862.

J. F. BLODGET,

AUDITOR OF ANOKA COUNTY.

Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish information in relation to lands in Anoka county. Any information in relation to delinquent taxes granted free of charge. mar12-dtf.

FIRST CLASS BOARD.

Pleasant rooms, with board, in a delightful locality, for the summer, can be obtained by applying to Mrs. C. A. Gillet, corner Eighth and College Streets, next to the residence of John S. Prince. mar12-dtf.

SAILING DAYS OF THE

LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMER

WATER WITCH,

CAPT. H. SWEENEY.

LEAVES CLEVELAND FOR DETROIT AT 8 P. M.

Wednesday, May 7 Thursday, May 8

Thursday, May 9 Friday, May 10

Friday, May 11 Saturday, May 12

Saturday, May 13 Sunday, May 14

Sunday, May 15 Monday, May 16

Monday, May 17 Tuesday, May 18

Tuesday, May 19 Wednesday, May 20

Wednesday, May 21 Thursday, May 22

Thursday, May 23 Friday, May 24

Friday, May 25 Saturday, May 26

Saturday, May 27 Sunday, May 28

Sunday, May 29 Monday, May 30

Monday, May 31 Tuesday, June 1

Tuesday, June 2 Wednesday, June 3

Wednesday, June 4 Thursday, June 5

Thursday, June 6 Friday, June 7

Friday, June 8 Saturday, June 9

Saturday, June 10 Sunday, June 11

Sunday, June 12 Monday, June 13

Monday, June 14 Tuesday, June 15

Tuesday, June 16 Wednesday, June 17

Wednesday, June 18 Thursday, June 19

Thursday, June 20 Friday, June 21

Friday, June 22 Saturday, June 23

Saturday, June 24 Sunday, June 25

Sunday, June 26 Monday, June 27

Monday, June 28 Tuesday, June 29

Tuesday, June 30 Wednesday, July 1

Wednesday, July 2 Thursday, July 3

Thursday, July 4 Friday, July 5

Friday, July 6 Saturday, July 7

Saturday, July 8 Sunday, July 9

Sunday, July 10 Monday, July 11

Monday, July 12 Tuesday, July 13

Tuesday, July 14 Wednesday, July 15

Wednesday, July 16 Thursday, July 17

Thursday, July 18 Friday, July 19

Friday, July 20 Saturday, July 21

Saturday, July 22 Sunday, July 23

Sunday, July 24 Monday, July 25

Monday, July 26 Tuesday, July 27

Tuesday, July 28 Wednesday, July 29

Wednesday, July 30 Thursday, July 31

Thursday, August 1 Friday, August 2

Friday, August 3 Saturday, August 4

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1862.

NUMBER 185.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

ag: This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

For Representatives to Congress.
First District,
William Windom,
of Winona County.

Second District,
Ignatius Donnelly,
of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The N. Y. World's correspondent reports that Stanton has been superseded by Halleck.

The most vigorous war measures have been adopted at Cincinnati, and along the southern border of Ohio and Indiana. It is thought that a battle is imminent, and Governor Morton has ordered the organization of the militia in the border counties, to repel invasion.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

The latest advice from Fort Ripley is that Gen. Dole was having a council with some of the chiefs of the Chippewas, and all appeared to be harmonious. The Mille Lac, Snake River and Chippewa River bands are all represented.

A report comes to us by way of Hudson, that half-breed Chippewas in that region are telling the settlers that there is no cause for alarm; that Hole-in-the-Day had sent over to the Wisconsin Chippewas for all the warriors to go against the Sioux, who have recently murdered a Chippewa woman.

HORSES FOR THE CAVALRY.

The Secretary of War has authorized Capt. Saunders to purchase one thousand horses for the use of the mounted regiment which has been called by the Government for service against the Indians. This is welcome intelligence, and will put a stop to the evil or the necessity for pressing them which has been much in vogue of late.

THE LATE INDIAN BATTLE.

A large number of the killed and wounded near the Lower Agency were from St. Paul—our sons and brothers, who left us only a few days ago as volunteers, to aid in quelling the insurrection on our borders, which rendered desolate so many homes.

Now there is mourning in our own dwellings. We are learning by personal experience the horrors of war, as waged by a savage foe. The families which have been bereaved will receive the sympathy of the public in their deep sorrow, and the experience which has been gained of savage warfare, will doubtless prompt to greater caution and more vigorous measures in the prosecution of the war. An adequate force should be sent to meet and subdue the enemy. Small detached parties are in danger of being surprised and cut off.

THE REFUGEES.

The city is full of refugees from the desolated country. Many of them have lost all that they possessed, and are dependent entirely upon the reward of their own labor, if they can find employment, or upon the charity of the public. Some of them are going down the river, to La Crosse or Dunwich, and thence to the eastern States. There were on the down packet yesterday, twenty or thirty persons, who left last night for Dunwich.

One was a woman with six little children, two of them twins. Another was a woman with a sick child, who, on account of anxiety and fright, had not undressed for sleep and rest in ten days.

There was another—a man, whose cowardly fears close the fountains of sympathy. We have an acquaintance at Minneapolis who has some knowledge of him. In common with others he fled from the scene of desolation and stopped at Minneapolis.

There he remained some days and purchased furniture, in order to go to house-keeping. Again his fears prevailed. He did not feel safe at Minneapolis, and so he sold his furniture, came with his family to St. Paul, and is now on his way to some safe asylum where the war-whoop of the Indian is never heard.

—A Richmond paper insists that Washington must be captured and "annihilated." This is the only thing that can secure peace, according to the Richmond writer. The very extravagance of the threat against Washington proves how desperate the rebels are becoming. Jeff. Davis himself and his military advisers are getting reckless also, as is shown by the official order directing that Gen. Hunter and General Phelps, if captured, are to be executed as felons, because they have armed negroes. This is like the various orders and threats against Gen. Butler and Gen. Pope, from the same quarter. They all show a weak and declining cause, which has to be kept up in a factious way by bullying and bluster.

—It is a remarkable fact that there is not a General of Irish or German birth in the rebel army. They have no Meagher, or Shields, Corcoran, or Muligan, O'Brien, or Busted—no Sigel, or Heintzelman, or Blenker, or Schurz, under the flag of the rattlesnake and scorpion—the "stars and bars."

Another Battle with Indians!

CAPT. STROUT REPULSES THEM.

A messenger came in last night from Captain Strout, bringing intelligence that he had been attacked again by the Indians, about 150 in number, at Cedar, on the ground of his former battle. As he had thrown up entrenchments, he easily defended himself, and had but one man wounded. The Indians lost several.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

We observe in some Eastern journals the most extraordinary rumors, derived from private correspondence, of the number of the Indians engaged in the recent insurrection, and of the extent of their depredations.

The Daily Press and other papers of the city and State, endeavored to restrain the excitement of the public mind, by presenting reliable statistics and records of facts, made by careful observers.

It is known that the number of Indians engaged was less than at first supposed, and many of those who were believed to have been slain, have succeeded in making their escape.

—The Indians were more intent on plunder than on the destruction of life. They committed at, or consented to, the departure of those who fled. It is stated by Lieut. Gov. Donnelly and others, that the number killed is probably not more than two or three hundred. To this must be added the number of our soldiers killed in the battle near Lower Agency, reported in our columns yesterday.

It has been stated, and widely circulated, that the Farmer Indians were engaged in the commission of these atrocities. This is a mistake. It was through their exertion that the families of the missionaries and others effected their escape.

The murders and robberies were committed by a small band of roving Indians, and the number engaged at New Ulm and Fort Ridgely was not more than four or five hundred. There were, it is believed, only three hundred and fifty at New Ulm and five hundred at Fort Ridgely. It may seem surprising that so insignificant a band of warriors should have been able to create so much excitement, and to render desolate so large a district of country.

The inhabitants were surprised, unarmed, many of them foreigners, unacquainted with Indian character, and no organized resistance was attempted.

We have yet to learn that a single Indian was killed, or that any resistance was made, except at the Fort and at New Ulm.

The people were massacred in the fields and in their dwellings, having no anticipation of the impending blow.

A small garrison had been left at the Fort, many of the citizens had been withdrawn in the service of the Government, and the Indians exasperated by real or imaginary grievances, took advantage of the occasion to right their wrongs, and to repossess themselves of the hunting grounds of their fathers. There are many evidences that they expected to return and enjoy undisturbed possession. Grain was left standing in the fields, in many instances houses and barns were not burned, and wagons were rendered useless, not by breaking the wheels, but by cutting off the poles. They knew that they could repair the one, but could not the other, and they expected to use them when they should return.

They are rejoicing in the possession of these stolen goods, horses, cattle and a long train of wagons, laden with plunder and captives, perhaps two hundred, whom, doubtless, they will hold as pledges of a favorable treaty.

There was a rumor, a few days ago, that they had killed the captives, but it has not been confirmed.

Many families have been destroyed and a large district of country made utterly desolate, multitudes who were not near the scene of danger, abandoning their homes; and the loss to the material interests of the State must be incalculable.

From the intelligence received yesterday from the Agency and from Fort Abercrombie, we have reasons to apprehend a general Indian war, and a large force is needed immediately on the frontier, to punish the insurgent tribes, and to prevent the possibility of any similar acts of violence in future.

Prompt and efficient measures have been adopted by the authorities, and we are informed that Gov. Ramsey has requested the War Department at Washington to organize a new military district for the Northwest, under the direction of some approved commander, who is familiar with the modes of Indian warfare.

—The notorious Matt. Ward, who escaped being hung for the murder of Butler, a school teacher at Louisville, Ky., through a dereliction of the famous Hardin county jury, is on his plantation in Arkansas, with a protection in his pocket from our commanding general, and a guard of our volunteers over his property.

—The enrollment of all persons subject to draft in Davenport, Iowa, has just been completed, and aggregates 3,202 names. This is about one-third larger than any vote ever given in the city.

THE BATTLE OF BIRCH COOLEY.

BRAVERY OF THE BOYS.

Some Notice of the Dead and Wounded.

Capt. Grant, of Company A, Sixth Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday morning, on business connected with the welfare of the members of his company. From him we glean many particulars of the late battle at Birch Cooley, which in the hastily written account published yesterday morning were not stated.

The first knowledge they had of the presence of Indians, was the terrific volley from three or four hundred muskets, which penetrated to all parts of the camp, killing and wounding the horses, entering the tents, etc. This occurred just at the gray of dawn, before it was light enough to see the second night on the guns; and this circumstance accounts for the fact that so few comparatively were injured, when so many shots were fired, they being generally aimed too high.

The Indians poured in their volleys from all sides but one, evidently intending to drive the men out of the camp in that direction, and then come forward and seize the horses and plunder, while at the same time, as it afterward appeared, they had a party stationed on the prairie to cut to pieces the men as they ran to make their escape—a very good plan, but which the steadiness of the men at this sudden fire entirely frustrated. Scarcely a man flinched from his duty, and many were clamorous to charge upon their unseen foe.

As soon as possible the men selected such position behind the wagons and dead horses as afforded a slight protection, and returned the fire of their assailants, and with such a steady aim that many a redskin was made to bite the dust. There is no doubt that if the Indians had made a charge at that time they would have succeeded in their murderous design, but they were too cowardly to face the certain death, that they knew would attend such an attempt to a great many of them.

The firing continued without cessation till about nine o'clock in the morning, when it began to slack gradually, which enabled Capt. Grant to entrench a little, but if a man exposed himself ever so little he was sure to be shot at; and the only way they succeeded in finishing their work was for a portion of the boys to watch while the others advanced, and when a redskin raised up his head to take a sure aim, the cry of "down, down," brought all flat upon the ground, and the shot passed harmless over their heads.

The fighting continued in this manner till the going down of the moon near midnight, when the Indians took advantage of the darkness to carry away their dead.

Early in the morning of Wednesday the firing was renewed, and continued during the morning. At this time the commander of the Sioux called out in the Dakota language to the half-breeds, some seven or eight, in Capt. Grant's force, to leave the whites, and they would be protected; that the Indians did not desire the blood of the mixed breed, they only wanted that of the whites; that they were going to charge immediately on the camp and put every person to death, &c. This was heard by all the half-breeds, and by Major Jos. R. Brown, who translated it for Capt. Grant. Of course none of the half-breeds attempted to leave.

Soon after this the cannon under Col. Sibley's command was heard to speak, and an Indian horseman came rapidly up to their commander or head chief, and was overheard by Major Brown to tell him that two miles of whites were coming to the relief of Capt. Grant. The Indians were then ordered all to go and attack Col. Sibley, with the exception of a small party that was to stay and watch Capt. Grant.

The Indians went off with a yell, but on hearing Col. Sibley's force, they were saluted by shot and shrapnell from the battery of Mark Hendricks, and were wise enough to keep at a safe distance. Col. Sibley soon after came up and relieved Capt. Grant's force from the perilous position they had been in for thirty-six hours without food or sleep.

We cannot close this account without recording the bravery of those who perished or were wounded in this sanguinary strife.

Robert Baxter, of St. Paul, belonging to Capt. Anderson's cavalry force, was shot through the heart at the first fire, while lying in his tent. He had lived in this city for several years, and was a well known baker on Roberts street. He was a man of fine feelings—a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness. He was a Scotchman by birth, and leaves an interesting family.

Sergeant Benj. S. Terry, of the Young Men's Guard, volunteered to accompany the expedition for the burial of the dead. He was shot through the body at the first fire, and lived till four o'clock that afternoon. After receiving his death-wound he came out two or three times and fired his gun at the Indians. Mr. Terry was a single man, brother of J. C. Terry, of the post-office, aged about 30, for some time past connected with Mr. Bromley's fur store. It may not be inappropriate to state that another of these brothers was murdered by the Sioux some years since, near Pembina, where he was located as a teacher.

Chamney L. King, of Winona, belonging to the Union Guards, aged 18, also received his death-wound at the first fire. He, however, came out of his tent and fired his gun once, but was too weak to stand. He delivered his gun over to a teamster, with an injunction to make a good use of it, and went into his tent, where he died at 12 o'clock. He was shot in the breast.

S. R. Henderson, of Beaver Creek, near Red Wood, was also killed at the first fire. His wife and children had been previously massacred by the Indians, and he had lost two of his fingers in getting out of their way.

Wm. Cobb, of St. Paul, received his death-wound about six o'clock in the morning. He had fired at least a dozen rounds before he was shot. After his wound was dressed, he came out of his tent and insisted on taking his musket again. He told the boys he wasn't much hurt, would be all right in a day or two, and to fire away. He lived till nine o'clock the next morning. He was well known in this city as a young man of most amiable qualities. He was one of the owners of the butcher shop opposite the Winslow House, which he closed up to enlist, when the call for the second 9000 was made. He was about 21 years of age, and has a mother residing in this city.

William Irvine, John Collidge, William Wetscher, and one other, of West St. Paul, belonging to the Union Guards, were all lying under a wagon firing upon the Indians in front with good effect; but, unobserved by them, some savages, protected by a little knoll, obtained a position in another direction, and as often as they exposed any part of their person they were fired at. Wetscher was shot about six o'clock, and died instantly. He did his duty bravely. Collidge was shot through the side at nine o'clock, and lived an hour and a half. He was resigned to his condition, and felt as if he had done his duty. He was very cool during the whole time, and urged the boys on to the fight. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mr. Irvine was also shot about nine o'clock, through the head. He survived in an insensible state till the next afternoon, and died while being carried to the Fort. He was one of the bravest of the many brave, and sent word to Capt. Grant but a few minutes before he was shot that he had killed two or three of the savages. Mr. Irvine was a brother of the Irvine's of this city and an old resident here, and was much respected by all his acquaintances. He leaves a wife and two or three small children.

Geo. Coulter, of St. Paul, aged 18, and a nephew of Chas. Coulter, of this city, belonging to the Union Guards, was shot through the heart at the first fire. He was in the act of reaching for his gun.

Wm. Russell, of St. Paul, belonging to the Union Guards, was shot about half past 7 o'clock. He was shot in the bowels, and said he was mortally wounded; but before he expired, exhorted the boys not to give up the camp. He was a single man, aged about 21.

David Holbrook, of Belle Plaine, was a teamster. He took his place and stood up boldly behind a wagon, and fired shot after shot, his guns being loaded by four or five others, who were lying upon the ground, and too timid to raise up and discharge their weapons. The wagon body was completely riddled with bullets, but he maintained his place for two hours, when he was struck by three bullets and instantly expired.

received his death-wound at the first fire. He, however, came out of his tent and fired his gun once, but was too weak to stand. He delivered his gun over to a teamster, with an injunction to make a good use of it, and went into his tent, where he died at 12 o'clock. He was shot in the breast.

S. R. Henderson, of Beaver Creek, near Red Wood, was also killed at the first fire. His wife and children had been previously massacred by the Indians, and he had lost two of his fingers in getting out of their way.

Wm. Cobb, of St. Paul, received his death-wound about six o'clock in the morning. He had fired at least a dozen rounds before he was shot. After his wound was dressed, he came out of his tent and insisted on taking his musket again. He told the boys he wasn't much hurt, would be all right in a day or two, and to fire away. He lived till nine o'clock the next morning. He was well known in this city as a young man of most amiable qualities. He was one of the owners of the butcher shop opposite the Winslow House, which he closed up to enlist, when the call for the second 9000 was made. He was about 21 years of age, and has a mother residing in this city.

William Irvine, John Collidge, William Wetscher, and one other, of West St. Paul, belonging to the Union Guards, were all lying under a wagon firing upon the Indians in front with good effect; but, unobserved by them, some savages, protected by a little knoll, obtained a position in another direction, and as often as they exposed any part of their person they were fired at. Wetscher was shot about six o'clock, and died instantly. He did his duty bravely. Collidge was shot through the side at nine o'clock, and lived an hour and a half. He was resigned to his condition, and felt as if he had done his duty. He was very cool during the whole time, and urged the boys on to the fight. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mr. Irvine was also shot about nine o'clock, through the head. He survived in an insensible state till the next afternoon, and died while being carried to the Fort. He was one of the bravest of the many brave, and sent word to Capt. Grant but a few minutes before he was shot that he had killed two or three of the savages. Mr. Irvine was a brother of the Irvine's of this city and an old resident here, and was much respected by all his acquaintances. He leaves a wife and two or three small children.

Geo. Coulter, of St. Paul, aged 18, and a nephew of Chas. Coulter, of this city, belonging to the Union Guards, was shot through the heart at the first fire. He was in the act of reaching for his gun.

Wm. Russell, of St. Paul, belonging to the Union Guards, was shot about half past 7 o'clock. He was shot in the bowels, and said he was mortally wounded; but before he expired, exhorted the boys not to give up the camp. He was a single man, aged about 21.

David Holbrook, of Belle Plaine, was a teamster. He took his place and stood up boldly behind a wagon, and fired shot after shot, his guns being loaded by four or five others, who were lying upon the ground, and too timid to raise up and discharge their weapons. The wagon body was completely riddled with bullets, but he maintained his place for two hours, when he was struck by three bullets and instantly expired.

F. Bencken, jeweler, of St. Paul, belonging to the Young Men's Guard, was shot through the head at seven o'clock, while doing his duty. He leaves a wife and large number of small children, who were wholly dependent upon his efforts for their support.

C. F. Coll, of the Union Guards, was wounded in the side and shoulder—very serious. He was fighting manfully.

E. F. Blaze, of the Union Guards—skull fractured at six o'clock in the morning. Had his wound dressed and fought all the rest of the time.

F. C. Shanley, of the Union Guards, wounded in the temple—probably fatal. He fought well all the morning.

Sergeant Geo. Brennan, of the Union Guards, wounded in the arm near the shoulder. He was on guard the night before the battle, and continued, notwithstanding his wound, to perform all his duties, and was up all the next night.

Capt. Anderson and all the men under him bid nobly. As, however, they did not come under the immediate notice of Capt. Grant, we cannot particularize individual instances.

Maj. Brown and Maj. Galbraith, both of them slightly wounded, were about most of the time encouraging the men, and rendered valuable assistance to Capt. Grant, by reason of their knowledge of the country and the Indian character.

This was particularly the case with Maj. Brown, who could overhear and understand much that was said by the Indians among themselves.

As Maj. Brown could not recognize the Indian who appeared to be in command, it is fair to suppose he was a Yankton or Yanktonian, and that the Sioux have received an accession to their numbers from this source.

—Both branches of the city council of New York have concurred in voting an appropriation of \$50,000 for bounty to volunteers, and \$100,000 additional to each of the old regiments who shall re-enlist for the war. The board of Supervisors also appropriated \$50,000 additional for the relief of the families of volunteers.

—Col. H. B. Armstrong, the son of John Armstrong, Secretary of War under President Madison, and one of the heroes of the war of 1812 now seventy years of age, has come to Washington to tender to the government the services of himself and two sons in the present emergency. He is a war-worn veteran, but is willing to spend the last hours of his life to give his sons to the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution.

Extractions by the Government.

There is no accounting for this transformation, we repeat, in any way save one. Two years ago it would have been scouted as impossible; to-day it is not only possible—it is a fact. It did not need the incarceration of a hundred prisoners of state, three-quarters of them liberated without a trial, without the proof or the accusation of treason; it did not need the arrest of General Stone without an open charge, or his liberation without a public expiation; it did not need the incarceration of the substitute prisoners without a trial, without even a previous proclamation of the order under which they are condemned and sent to Fort Lafayette; it did not need the arrest of Ingelsoll, now liberated and thus confessed as guilty of treason, as all men who read his speech knew him to be; it did not need the suppression of news from the army; it did not need a petty Provost-Marshal to tear down the bulletins of war news—to tell us how nearly complete the disintegration of the Union was; it did not need the exercise of this general credence of the report, that the Tribune, for publishing what it believed to be news concerning one of our generals in whose action all are concerned, had been suppressed, and that General Ingelsoll was arrested. No thinking man, no lover of political liberty, wants further proofs that the specious pretenses which have covered and excused these innumerable upon the sacred principles of the most fundamental principles of our government—the very principles for which our seven years' war was fought when England was the oppressor, have been almost forgotten what more sacred things there were than the Union and the Constitution to which our allegiance was due—namely, that precious inheritance of rights and liberties which the Union was framed to guard and keep, and which the Constitution enumerates as the very Deologue of our National Faith.—N. Y. World.

Washington is again beleaguered, and is in greater danger to-day probably than Richmond ever was. If ever a crisis tested the mettle of the people, this is the hour which has come, and they should be enforced without a moment's delay.

The first is a levy en masse of the arms-bearing population, of men, of arms, of money, of men, in addition to those already enlisted. And for this purpose every implement in the country that will hold gunpowder and discharge a bullet, or a half dozen buckshot, should be seized and placed in the hands of men, so far as there is a deficiency of regulation arms.

The second measure is a declaration of freedom to the slaves. So long as we neglect this most obvious and righteous means of weakening the enemy, we shall deserve all the calamities that a just God may now or hereafter put upon us. There is no further room for the plea of timidity, that the "time has not come." The time has come; it may soon be too late.

The third measure is to arm everybody who will fight for him. The nation is throttled by a malignant and successful foe, refuses to accept any aid in its mortal struggle, unless it wears a certain complexion, and sports a peculiar quality of the soul. The nation is throttled by a malignant and successful foe, refuses to accept any aid in its mortal struggle, unless it wears a certain complexion, and sports a peculiar quality of the soul.

Give us these three simple, feasible, common sense measures, and we shall straightway see our path out of the gloom of the present, into the glory of victory, peace, prosperity and true religion.—Chicago Tribune.

We have no disposition to canvass the reports concerning Gen. McClellan, which were rife in the city yesterday. If they are true, and he has intimatedly with-held any aid which he could possibly give to our gallant soldiers struggling with the rebels within cannon shot of his camp, there is no need of anticipating the punishment which will be inflicted upon him by an outraged and indignant nation. For the present, grave as are the appearances against him, we prefer to believe that his delay in moving forward has been due to other causes than his own will.

It will be seen that the Government has virtually deprived him of any active participation in the pending conflict, as it has restricted his command to "that portion of the Army of the Potomac which is not ordered to join Gen. Pope." As nearly the whole effective portion of that army has already joined Gen. Pope, his command will be limited to a very few thousand men, and will be without importance. The Government would scarcely have taken this step without some serious dereliction of duty on his part.

Gen. McClellan's career has been one of the most remarkable incidents of the war. We shall have in due time, as a matter of course, a full exposition of it, with all the documents essential to a just interpretation of his relations with the Government. Until that time any decisive judgment upon it would be premature. But he has utterly lost the confidence and high consideration which he once enjoyed at the hands of the American people.—N. Y. Times.

The Army of the Potomac. Within a circuit of a few miles around the Capital, we have now an army of not less than a quarter of a million of soldiers. That force, properly handled, ought to be able, not only to drive back and annihilate the present rebel army, but to extirpate in short notice the whole Southern Confederacy.—N. Y. Times.

—Col. H. B. Armstrong, the son of John Armstrong, Secretary of War under President Madison, and one of the heroes of the war of 1812 now seventy years of age, has come to Washington to tender to the government the services of himself and two sons in the present emergency. He is a war-worn veteran, but is willing to spend the last hours of his life to give his sons to the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

Confederate War Steamer at Cardenas.

Rebels Captured by Maj. Wheelon.

Rumor that Stanton is Superseded by Halleck.

New York, September 6.

Herald correspondence from Suffolk, Va., says that a detachment of Dodge's New York mounted rifles was dispatched upon a scout on Monday, under command of Maj. Wheelon. The party proceeded about thirty-five miles from this place, and when about twelve miles west of South Mills, they came across a company of rebels going towards Richmond. Maj. Wheelon made such a disposition of his force that he succeeded in capturing the whole command, consisting of two commissioned officers, 111 privates, 28 wagons and carts. The rebel company had gathered up along on their route, 38 negroes, who were tied and destined for Richmond.

The rebel prisoners were conscripted, and were destined to fill up the old regiments.

The Times correspondent says Captain Rosely, of ordnance department, denies that any large portion of the baggage of the army of Virginia was lost.

The rear of the train was attacked on Tuesday between Fairfax and Alexandria, and lost 50 men. The remainder were all saved. Reliable accounts from Fredericksburg disprove the statement heretofore made that its evacuation was followed by the perpetration of outrages upon Union citizens. No hostile manifestations occurred between citizens on political grounds.

Senator Jim Lane is in the city.

The World's correspondent says: We are credibly informed, and believe that on Thursday Secretary Stanton handed in his resignation, saying that the night before a Confederate vessel of war had anchored in the harbor—English, built of iron, and mounting eight guns. She came from Nassau, and reports that she has a crew of 150 men, that her name is Florida, and that she is commanded by Capt. Moffit. This vessel is none other than the Oviato, lately released by admiralty court at Nassau, as an illegal prize.

I had news of her before, and was expecting her arrival. A letter from Nassau told me she was coming, that she had 70 men and that she hoped to complete her crew in Cuba; also, that Capt. Semmes, who was to have commanded her had sailed for Europe, and that Capt. Moffit, who formerly commanded the Crusader was to command her instead.

The first officer of the Florida formerly held the same position in the Sumter. The Florida is lined with iron and so plated as to resist any ordinary shot. The news of her arrival was immediately sent from Cardenas, Matanzas and Havana to our squadron at Key West and there are now three federal vessels of war waiting for her to make her appearance at Cardenas.

The Capt. General was much annoyed by her appearance at Cardenas, and ordered her to leave at once for sea, but Capt. Moffit urged that he was in distress, and continued to remain there.

There were only 600 tons of coal in Cardenas, yet the Florida was able to get some, though, I am told, she had to pay \$22 1-2 per ton for it to the Gas Co., and the latter will get it from this city at \$9.00.

The Florida claims to have destroyed several American merchantmen on her way to Cardenas. I doubt this.

The Capt. General seems as if he intended to act in a more honorable manner than he has done before in like circumstances, and promises to do all that our Government can expect.

The Confederate steamers Alice alias Matagorda, Blanche alias General Rusk, and the California, recently sailed for parts unknown.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Order Suppressing the Times Revoked.

A Bridge of Boats across the River.

Enemy Crosses the Ohio at Buffington's Island.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

Gov. Morton's Energetic Measures.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.

Conductor Woodall made a reconnaissance yesterday with an engine on the Kentucky Central Railroad. He proceeded to a point ten miles north of Cincinnati, where they discovered three men, who, upon being halted, said they belonged to a Georgia regiment. He afterwards discovered their camp, but it was so hidden by bushes that he could not make out their numbers.

A dispatch from Cincinnati at 1 o'clock this morning, says the scouts report rebels within four miles of that place, with artillery.

A later report says that a force is crossing at Racine, and coming down on both sides.

A dispatch from Point Pleasant to the Military Committee at Gallipolis says the confederate forces are now in sight of each other. The enemy is 900 strong, and a battle imminent.

Gov. Morton has ordered all male citizens between eighteen and forty-five, residing in the border counties, to organize themselves into military companies to repel invasion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.

The order suppressing the Cincinnati Evening Times was revoked this morning, and the paper appears as usual.

A bridge of boats is being built across the river at the foot of Walnut street. An order was issued this morning compelling citizens to be in their houses at 9 o'clock P. M.

Residents continue to pour into the city. Among the arrivals this afternoon was the 13th regular infantry.

FROM BOSTON.

Departure of Regiments for Washington.

Boston, Sept. 6.

The 37th Massachusetts regiment will leave Pittsfield on Sunday, and go by railroad to the Hudson, and thence by steamer to Jersey City.

The 4th Massachusetts regiment will leave on Monday via Stonington. Tuesday the old 6th Massachusetts regiment, for nine months, will leave via Fall River. The 6th will march through Baltimore.

FROM

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE RAILROAD.

TERMS:—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months; clubs of five at \$7.50; of ten at \$12.00; of twenty at \$22.00; of fifty at \$45.00; of one hundred at \$80.00; of two hundred at \$150.00; of three hundred at \$225.00; of four hundred at \$300.00; of five hundred at \$375.00; of six hundred at \$450.00; of seven hundred at \$525.00; of eight hundred at \$600.00; of nine hundred at \$675.00; of one thousand at \$750.00; of two thousand at \$1,500.00; of three thousand at \$2,250.00; of four thousand at \$3,000.00; of five thousand at \$3,750.00; of six thousand at \$4,500.00; of seven thousand at \$5,250.00; of eight thousand at \$6,000.00; of nine thousand at \$6,750.00; of ten thousand at \$7,500.00; of eleven thousand at \$8,250.00; of twelve thousand at \$9,000.00; of thirteen thousand at \$9,750.00; of fourteen thousand at \$10,500.00; of fifteen thousand at \$11,250.00; of sixteen thousand at \$12,000.00; of seventeen thousand at \$12,750.00; of eighteen thousand at \$13,500.00; of nineteen thousand at \$14,250.00; of twenty thousand at \$15,000.00; of twenty-five thousand at \$18,750.00; of thirty thousand at \$22,500.00; of thirty-five thousand at \$26,250.00; of forty thousand at \$30,000.00; of forty-five thousand at \$33,750.00; of fifty thousand at \$37,500.00; of fifty-five thousand at \$41,250.00; of sixty thousand at \$45,000.00; of sixty-five thousand at \$48,750.00; of seventy thousand at \$52,500.00; of seventy-five thousand at \$56,250.00; of eighty thousand at \$60,000.00; of eighty-five thousand at \$63,750.00; of ninety thousand at \$67,500.00; of ninety-five thousand at \$71,250.00; of one hundred thousand at \$75,000.00; of one hundred and fifty thousand at \$112,500.00; of two hundred thousand at \$150,000.00; of three hundred thousand at \$225,000.00; of four hundred thousand at \$300,000.00; of five hundred thousand at \$375,000.00; of six hundred thousand at \$450,000.00; of seven hundred thousand at \$525,000.00; 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of eighty trillion at \$60,000,000,000,000.00; of eighty-five trillion at \$63,750,000,000,000.00; of ninety trillion at \$67,500,000,000,000.00; of ninety-five trillion at \$71,250,000,000,000.00; of one hundred trillion at \$75,000,000,000,000.00; of one hundred and fifty trillion at \$112,500,000,000,000.00; of two hundred trillion at \$150,000,000,000,000.00; of two hundred and fifty trillion at \$187,500,000,000,000.00; of three hundred trillion at \$225,000,000,000,000.00; of three hundred and fifty trillion at \$262,500,000,000,000.00; of four hundred trillion at \$300,000,000,000,000.00; of four hundred and fifty trillion at \$337,500,000,000,000.00; of five hundred trillion at \$375,000,000,000,000.00; of five hundred and fifty trillion at \$412,500,000,000,000.00; of six hundred trillion at \$450,000,000,000,000.00; of six hundred and fifty trillion at \$487,500,000,000,000.00; of seven hundred trillion at \$525,000,000,000,000.00; of seven hundred and fifty trillion at \$562,500,000,000,000.00; of eight hundred trillion at \$600,000,000,000,000.00; of eight hundred and fifty trillion at \$637,500,000,000,000.00; of nine hundred trillion at \$675,000,000,000,000.00; of nine hundred and fifty trillion at \$712,500,000,000,000.00; of one quadrillion at \$750,000,000,000,000.00; of one quadrillion and five hundred trillion at \$1,125,000,000,000,000.00; of two quadrillion at \$1,500,000,000,000,000.00; of two quadrillion and five hundred trillion at \$1,875,000,000,000,000.00; of three quadrillion at \$2,250,000,000,000,000.00; of three quadrillion and five hundred trillion at \$2,625,000,000,000,000.00; of four quadrillion at \$3,000,000,000,000,000.00; of four quadrillion and five hundred trillion at \$3,375,000,000,000,000.00; of five quadrillion at \$3,750,000,000,000,000.00; of five quadrillion and five hundred trillion at \$4,125,000,000,000,000.00; of six quadrillion at \$4,500,000,000,000,000.00; of six quadrillion and five hundred trillion at \$4,875,000,000,000,000.00; 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of five septillion at \$3,750,000,000,000,000.00; of five septillion and five hundred sextillion at \$4,125,000,000,000,000.00; of six septillion at \$4,500,000,000,000,000.00; of six septillion and five hundred sextillion at \$4,875,000,000,000,000.00; of seven septillion at \$5

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

SOURCES OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.
For Duluth—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.
For St. Louis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.
For Chicago—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.
For St. Paul—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

Hotels & Saloons.

LAHR'S HOUSE.

First door east of the Post Office.
JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.
This house is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. It is
NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED.
And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, desires himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.
CHARGES MODERATE.
T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
Mankato, Minn., April 18, 1862.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

MANKATO, MINN.
This house is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. It is
NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED.
And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, desires himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.
CHARGES MODERATE.
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Mankato, Minn., April 18, 1862.

UNION PARK HOUSE.

LITTLE CANADA, MINN.
G. W. FEW, PROPRIETOR.
This house is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. It is
NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED.
And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, desires himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.
CHARGES MODERATE.
T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
Mankato, Minn., April 18, 1862.

W. M. ILLINGWORTH.

Watch Manufacturer.
AND—
TOWN CLOCK BUILDER.
SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.
Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he is himself competent to do anything in his line.
A LITTLE SUPERIOR
to any other establishment in the Northwest.
Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.
Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wrought out for the trade at low rates.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund.)
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Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.
Collections carefully and promptly attended to.

PALMER'S PURE

VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for
PICKLES AND THE TABLE.
It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it.
AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.
For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping.
CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.
C. C. LEWIS & CO.

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY.

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, HOLE, LOCK, KNOT AND DECORATED, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either the all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carried in either way, or to change the direction, and fashion the end of seams, which, together with making a long and short stitch, and a simple by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are so simple, there are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are so simple, and can be used without any special instruction.
They are the FASTEST SEWING MACHINES in the world, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil so freely, that their wheels will never get out of order, and their wheels will never get out of order, and their wheels will never get out of order.

D. NEWELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office over Dana's Bank, Third Street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottumwa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2 P. M.
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Watonsville, connecting at Watonsville, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato—Also for Rice Lake, Chumotom, Lonsdale, Mankato, Rochester, Chaffee, and Watonsville—Daily at 4 P. M.
For St. Cloud, Brainerd, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Plover, Breckinridge, Fort Abernethy, George, and Mankato—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock A. M.
For St. Cloud, Brainerd, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Plover, Breckinridge, Fort Abernethy, George, and Mankato—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 115 Murray street.
Boston office, 60 Washington street.
March 21st

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS.

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES.

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight from WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLD.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIN.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

300 BBL. ASSORTED WHISKY.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

300 WHOLE HALF AND QUARTER BOXES RAINING, GOLD.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

20 BBL. STUART'S BEST HONEY.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED FRUIT.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 GRANTS PATENT FANNING MILLS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE

largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufacturers, prices, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST AXES.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CIGARETTES, which we offer low for cash. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF CHICAGO CREAM ALE, For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Liberty streets, I only wish to express my pleasure in my new customers more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for my purchases a liberal patronage from those who have heretofore so liberally patronized me.

A. L. LAURENCE.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line.

VIA

GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS,

TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST.

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED

By the Roads forming the line, to which the attention of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS

ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALLED FACILITIES, AS REGARDS STOCK, CARS, YARDS, TIME, &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST

RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL, ALL IN-

TERESTS ARE KEPT AT A MINIMUM.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal, Quebec, Portland, &c., &c., with Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for sale in all ticket offices.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES.

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MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL

EXPRESS ROUTE.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets, daily, as follows:

At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and intermediate stations, making close connection with the Milwaukee and Rock Island lines, and reaching Chicago at 10:30 P. M.

At 3:30 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connection with the Milwaukee and Rock Island lines, and reaching Chicago at 10:30 P. M.

At 8:10 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connection with the Milwaukee and Rock Island lines, and reaching Chicago at 10:30 P. M.

At 10:30 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connection with the Milwaukee and Rock Island lines, and reaching Chicago at 10:30 P. M.

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